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VOLINIA FARMERS' CLUB.

The eighth annual wheat meeting of is Club was held at the Town Hall in olinia Township, Cass Co., on Satury last. S. T. Reed, of Cassopolis, had een invited to address the meeting and pen the discussion, but he failed to reound and the discussion devolved upon embers unprepared with facts and data fficient to dignify a talk with the title f an opening speech on the general subct of the day. It is probable that no nore thoughtful set of farmers meet together anywhere than annually gather at bese wheat meetings, and if the vicissides attendant upon the seasons were iminated from the schedule of causes which diminish the yield, these farmers would soon attain perfection in the profaction of the crop. Any one of them an begin at the ABC of wheat raising and follow up the most approved practices f wheat growers to the fine points of reparing the soil, germination of the ed, and the amount necessary to sow, nd give good wholesome reasons for very step of progress. They are well acsainted with all the old and new varieents for its cultivaon, and understand the most improved lans for handling the grains cheaply and

peditiously. Milton J. Gard is the President of the hab. He called the meeting to order an hour beyond which the speaker was t expected to arrive, and invited the embers to pursue the regular order. larkets reports were considered at some ength, and the prospects pro and con cussed. The outlook to every one eemed discouraging for the future of wheat unless the cost of production ould in some way be lessened. There ad been periods in the past when wheat was lower in price than at present, but wages were correspondingly low, and mers could stand it; but 75 cent wheat and \$2 per day labor were not co-equal;

tey must be made to balance more nearfor wheat must go. Mr. L. B. Lawrence, who has always

the a noted wheat farmer, said he had ace sold wheat for 63c., and could do it gain if labor could be procured at comrative rates. He showed a sample of theat taken from a single stool. There ere 606 kernels, and one head had been token off, so that this amount did not rely represent the yield of one kernel wheat. He argued that this exceptionyield proved that we were not getting ach a yield from the grain sown as might onably be expected if the conditions the growth of the plant were fully et. We are sowing too much wheat per cre if this sample is a fair criterion of possible stooling of the wheat plant. considers a clover sod the best possicondition of soil for a crop of wheat, ad he grows two successive crops under ach conditions. He has had the best cess when the plow and the harrow ere the only tools he possessed for putin the crop, and he still considers a ood fine tooth harrow the best implement prepare the ground for the crop. He siders three pecks of seed a sufficient antity where every grain has an equal ace to grow, and has seen a good crop wheat from twenty acres where only bushels of seed were sown. Under ordary conditions of moisture, fertility preparation, he would sow five pecks

Elias Morris has no fixed rule for preation of the soil, time for sowing, or ety of seed. He suits his operations rcumstances, but thinks his best crops me from a clover sod, or the second pon sod. He does not summer-fallow takes too much labor. He still urges aing under clover for the crop, but s not always practice it. If he looked

must have an eye to the future fertility of our soil. He has used a broadcast seeder and rejected it because it did not cover the seed well, and it would fail to sprout in times of drouth. He could get over more ground with a shoe drill than with any other, but they are objectionable be-

cause not durably made.

M. J. Gard said we have new conditions now to contend with than when wheat was cheap before. Land, taxes, labor and all our expenses are higher; there is the competition of cheap lands and farming done on a large scale; they cited the yield exhibited by Mr. Lawrence a profit if we grow less wheat; and our markets will facilitate the profits from attention to our lands and bring them up to a higher state of fertility, our profits will increase. The source of the fertility thinks that there would come a time when that would fail to enrich the soil, if the practice of wheat and clover continued a sufficient length of time. The clover would at last pump up the last atom and sterility would ensue.

The best soil for wheat is that which is well mixed with clay, and he thinks oak would have it covered with a clover or blue grass soil, and plowed shallow. We have been plowing too deep. One of the rotations should go six or seven inches deep, but that should be for the corn crop rather than for the wheat, on account of drouth and floods. He has changed his manure before plowing, but is uncertain if it is not best to spread it on the surface afterward, then follows with corn, oats, and seeds down. He agrees with Mr. Lawrence that a fine tooth harrow is the best implement to fit the ground for wheat. It needs to be packed and fined, He would not sow before the 10th of September, and on to the 15th. He would not | through the roots. use more than a bushel and a peck of seed, and is not sure but a bushel would be better. He would delay a little in sowing if the conditions were not favorable, but would not wait for suitable weather if it was getting late.

be in the fall when the frost will have a chance to act upon it. The natural soil has open pores that naturally drain it, and if he wanted to make his soil hold water he would subsoil it. He argued strongly against subsoiling; he had seen fields nearly spoiled for a crop by the plan which was in vogue a few years ago, and

they did not get over it for years. Mr. Gard would not turn up new unfertilized soil largely at once, but would do it gradually. It is pretty good soil on his farm to the depth of seven inches. He would like to close up some of the sluices Mr. Lawrence speaks of, lest the fertility go off too suddenly there are basins of clay that are impervious to water, but our soil is generally open enough to carry off the excess of moisture.

Mr. James Bale, of Paw Paw, has been practicing for several years the plan of sowing wheat on sod previously topdressed with manure. He prefers a pasture lot to a meadow, and one that has been enriched sufficiently to bear two crops in succession, and thinks the second crop on such land should surpass the first. The reason the pasture field is best, is because the soil is more compact. He plows four weeks before seeding, that the ground may be properly fitted to receive the seed. He plows sod six inches and stubble deeper. The first plowing of a sod makes no proper fitting for clover seed; it is very likely to fail if sown then, but at the second plowing, the clover will take well. He uses a roller drill, and thinks the compacting of the soil with this implement good for the wheat plant. Thinks a clover sod much better than timothy, for the reason that the root system of the clover is much the greatest. Only last week he plowed up a clover root two feet eight inches long which then was broken off at quite a large size. His top-dressing is done in the spring, and left until fall, when the sod is plowed.

Mr. Whitbeck.-The success of wheat growing mainly depends upon the season. Sometimes the most labor bestowed upon a crop gives the poorest returns, and vice versa. Land in good condition will usually give good crops of wheat, but the difficulty is to keep the soil up and grow wheat; thinks we must grow more corn and less wheat. He has had some good crops of wheat on timothy sod, but such a sod does not leave the land in as good shape as clover; it is harder, and less friable and easily prepared for the crop.

Mr. Haller's rotation is a sod for wheat, two crops in succession, then corn, and wheat, and seed-four crops before seedpresent profit he would cut a crop of ing-lets it lie three years before plowing ay and then turn under the sod. But we again. He has had 25 bushels to the acre ness.

on corn stubble that was mellow for eight inchesdown, which opposes the theory that the soil must be compact. He cuts up his corn and feeds the stalks in a yard, where they will work up fine in time to apply to hls wheat ground.

A. C. Glidden thought the practice of getting land up in good shape to grow a crop of wheat that exhausted it again was poor policy; there could be no advance in quality of soil by such a practice; it was simply "going up the hill and then go down again." If present prices drove farmers to growing something else to take can better sell wheat at 50 cents than we the place of wheat, it was a god-send for at \$1 00. We must reduce our expenses or them. The best of wheat farmers did no go out of raising wheat in a measure. He more than hold their own in quality considered that double the present aver of soil, while the many poorer ones, age yield was not an impossibility, and on poorer soil, who thought they must grow wheat too, were gradually reducing as an evidence of the possibilities beyond | this fertility to a lower ebb, and the rethe present limits of production. Our sult was damaging to the whole country. situation geographically is such that we Too much dependence must not be can raise stock of the improved breeds at placed upon the theory that the soil draws a large proportion of its fertility from the atmosphere; both doctrine mixed husbandry. When we pay more and fact are too etherial to depend upon; there must be something more tangible to produce wheat or any other crop. Tillage is not manure in the sense of supproduced by clover is still a mystery, but plying food from the atmosphere, and no other miracle helps the farmer to grow his crops. The atmosphere vitalizes the plant and is essential to its perfect development, but it does not supplement neglect in properly preparing the soil, or in supplying it with plant-food.

Mr. Goodenough thought we were de pendent upon the atmosphere for much soil better than prairie or timber clay, and of the vigor of the plant, and even for being here to-day, but that dependence should not extend too far. Ne thinks we are drawing too heavily upon the land by continued cropping. We fail so often with clover that he has sowed largely to timothy and thus gets a sod. If we will seed down while we have the poor rotation somewhat. He now plows a sod side up, we will have both bottom and four inches for wheat, and covers with top enriched. If we can plow when the soil is filled with moisture, the moisture will continue through a season of drouth, and the plant will start with much more vigor and get ready for winter.

Mr. Gard used to think that clover caught much of its manurial qualities from the atmosphere, but has changed so that the drill will just cover the seed. his mind. He now thinks that plaster is dissolved by the rains and furnishes food

H. S. Rodgers thinks there is a turning point now for farmers. When wheat gets down to its present low average, coupled with a low price, the change to other crops must come. He advocated more stock and more attention to mixed Mr. Lawrence said that if he brought up grasses for pasture. He thought earth worms, and thought they improved its fertility. Several gentlemen com batted this theory and thought the slime left by earth worms tended to harden the soil and make it heavy, lumpy and infertile.

Mr. Bale has applied salt to wheat, and ould discover no benefit from the ap-dication, but thought it might have plication, enefitted the clover following. The dis cussion here branched off to orchard grass and kindred grasses for pasture and meadow, and the meeting soon adjourned.
Your correspondent spent an hour on
the farm of B. Hathaway, examining his

plantations of new seedling strawberries, and other plants and fruits, but has no room now for a description that will do justice to what was seen. He hopes in the near future to visit the farm and describe the many interesting features of farming, forestry, and seed growing which are under experimentation.

FASHION IN SHORTHORN BREED-ING.

NO. V.

In our last article, either by mistake of the typesetter or the slip of our own pencil, we were made to say that at the sale after Mr. Bates' death "Lord Ducie was the purchaser of the Duchesses." We intended to say that Lord Ducie was the ourchaser of some of the Duchesses. There were fourteen of the Duchess famiy sold, and Lord Ducie bought Duchess 55th, 59th and 64th, and the bull 4th Duke of York (10167) leaving ten of the family that were purchased by other parties.

In our former articles we had not intended to follow out in detail the history only of those Shorthorns that have become famous for the long prices for which hey have sold, but have aimed to give some hints by which the reader can form an idea of the foundation upon which this great bubble fashion has been built. As natural result some families of Shortnorns will be held in higher esteem than others for several reasons; but any candid person will freely admit that in many cases prices have been carried to unreasonable proportions, and those who have seen some of the inside workings of the business, know that many of our best and most enterprising breeders and dealers have been ruined financially by endeavoring to not only lead others but to keep abreast with the fashion. The bewitching goddess who presides over or rules the fashion would point her finger one way and before her votaries could make their movements accord with her dictates, she would be leading in another direction; always moving, always changing, never stopping to consider the most important elements of practical useful-

they would decline in value. The prices the reach of any except the money kings of live stock breeders. The attention of the greater portion of the breeders and dealers in Shorthorns must of necessity

be turned toward some other family. While on a visit through the province of Ontario shortly after the New York Mills sale, we had the pleasure of meeting some of the leading importers and dealers in Shorthorns there. While talking of the condition of the Shorthorn interest at the time one of the most active ones said: 'The Princess family is the next family

to 'boom' and next to them are the Gwynnes." We asked why he predicted that the Princess family would be the next to reach extrav: gant prices. His reply was that "they have the longest pedigree of any family known, and the fact that Bates was partial to them and had used them as an out-cross on the Duchesses." Much was said and written in praise of this family by a few who had them in their hands, and it was evident that they intended to force them to the front, more on the length of their pedigree than on the superior merits of the cattle. As an example of what was said of them we will quote a paragraph from one of the Canadian writers at the time. After showing that the Booths had used this blood he says:

'It appears that all the leading tribes of Shorthorns have been refreshed with Princess blood-there is, indeed, no family of any repute that is not indebted to ita fact most suggestive of its great value, and worthy the appreciation of, and an example to be followed by breeders of the present day; who should especially bear in mind that in view of the increasing importance and study which is now paid to the purity of blood, the Princesses are justly entitled to take for their motto

Nulli Secundus." After getting a slight insight into the 'booming business" we were not surprised in May, 1874, when two of the Princess family sold in Chicago for \$11,000; and in April, 1875, two were sold for \$10, 000 each. The financa panic of 1878 had its effect in depressing values and the number of the Princess family was so great and their owners so ready to sell during the "boom" that in May, 1875, six cows and calves sold in Chicago for from \$1,100 to \$3,600; and in the following August four females averaged \$3,750the highest price being \$5,600; while at Groom's sale in Kentucky in October, same year, five sold at prices ranging from \$1,600 to \$5,050.

While one faction of the Shorthorn breeders were booming the Princess family others were, by nearly every method conceivable, endeavoring to force their favorite family to public notice, and in most instances succeeded in advancing prices on all the families that could by their pedigree be judged from the Bates stand-point, to enormous prices. We could give a list of the leading ones and the prices, but from the fact that the number of the families was so great we omit it. Our financial difficulties had a depressing effect on the whole business, and prices on these leading families shrank in value in about the same proportion that we have noticed on the Princess family. Dealers who had been anxious to march at the head of the procession were heavy losers, and many of them were ruined financially. Such reverses are inevitable when any commodity is forced beyond its legitimate or practical value, and those who are willing to chase a bubble and risk their means on fancied values at such exciting times must take the consequences.

Through these years of prosperity in Shorthorn breeding, from the close of the war in 1865, to 1875, there was an almost unlimited demand from the west for stock with which to improve the hard-meated, slow-maturing cattle in the great grazing portions of the country. Anything that was presentable in appearance and could be recorded in the American Herd Book was taken at good prices. The business of not only breeding but dealing in Shorthorns was a very profitable one. Western buyers were not very discriminating in regard to pedigree, and the result was the larger portion of the smaller herds in the east, and what was termed those of plain breeding, and with short pedigrees, were weeded out of the large herds and sold to go west. After the panic things changed. The stringent condition of the finances had a tendency to reduce values in the west. The demand for young bulls fell off to quite an extent, and those who had invested large amounts of money in the business found stock accumulating on their hands, and not a ready market at very remunerative prices. The popular auction sale did not always bring buyers sufficient to sustain prices satisfactorily, and although the business was fairly profitable the profits were small in comparison with former years, and dissatisfaction and disagreeable results followed.

When men are suffering from reverse cause of their difficulty, if they cannot restore themselves to their former con- has been stamped out.

After the Duchesses had reached their dition of prosperity by fair means, they greatest popularity and sold for such un- too often resort to any means by which known figures as they did at New York they can accomplish that end. In by far Mills, it was a natural consequence that too many instances men seek to build up their own business by tearing down and to which they had attained were out of injuring that of others; and at the same time while they seek their own aggrandizement, they court that which is most disagreeable-the animosity of their competitors. The Shorthorn breeders had a precedent in the operations of Thomas Bates, who was a bold critic, and our Shorthorn breeding interest presented a broad field in which to ply the vocation of a critic, and far too many have worked at it very assiduously. Some of the results of these criticisms we purpose to mention in our next.

(To be Continued.)

CAN WHEAT BE GROWN ANY CHEAPER?

MANCHESTER, August 18, 1884.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. Being a reader of your valuable paper for a number of years. I have perused its columns carefully to find some plan suggested to lessen the cost of producing wheat. I have raised wheat successfully after corn by turning under a clover sod about the first of May, harrowing well, and making the rows straight, four feet apart, and cultivate thoroughly, keeping the ground mellow until sowing time. I sow about the 1st of September, one and three quarter bushels per acre, broadcast, and then cultivate twice in a row, both ways, with a fine tooth cultivator. The corn can then be cut and shocked as usual when it is fully matured. In the spring go over the field with a light harrow or roller the same way around as I wish to reap it.

It occurs to me, however, that a onehorse drill, rightly made, could be used to advantage to sow wheat in corn, and I ask for the address of any firm who manufacture such an implement.

This plan secures thorough cultivation. which benefits the corn, also giving the corn ample time to mature, which cannot be done under the old way of cutting the corn and plowing the ground, unless sown ALBERT CASE. very late.

THE GRANGE PICNIC.

MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL COL., Aug. 22, 1884. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

At an early hour Thursday morning, vehicles of every description, loaded with farmers and their families, began to arrive at the College, and continued coming until a late hour of the day. Each possessed one or more baskets of good things for the well being of the physical man, to be eaten before the intellectual feast in the chanel was partaken of. Between the time of arrival and speaking some of the visitors rambled over the campus or through the buildings until dinner was ready, and then partook of the contents of the baskets. All the morning they continued to come, until at noon it was estimated that there were between twelve and fifteen hundred people on the grounds. Almost every tree had its group of merry children and more sedate elders under its branches, resting, waiting or eating. At one o'clock about half of those on

the campus responded to the call of the College bell and assembled in the chapel. George W. Phelps, of Meridian, called the meeting to order. After Scripture reading and prayer, Miss May Fairchild, of Okemos, favored the audience with a recitation, which was very well received; after which Prof. Beal delivered a short and pleasant address, welcoming the farmers to their own College. After the response by Mr. Phelps, Hon. Cyrus G. Luce, the orator of the day, was introduced and delivered an address full not only of earnest counsel and advice, but also of gleams of wit and humor, which held the attention of the audience, notwithstanding the closeness of the atmosphere, due to the heat and crowded room. He urged those present to act harmoniously in al. that pertains to the farmers' best interests. After Mr. Luce's address short and interesting speeches were made by Messrs. Holbrook, Shipman and others. The meeting then closed by singing the Doxology.

After the meeting the principal points of attraction were again thronged with visitors, who seemed well pleased with the exercises of the day, and the appearance of the College. About four o'clock they began to leave, and a line of vehicles continued to pass out of the gates until the "shades of night were falling fast."

C. M. W. PLEURO PNEUMONIA IN ILLINOIS.

That contagious Pleuro-Pneumonia has made its appearance in Illinois is now an admitted fact, the disease having broken out in a herd of Jerseys. As the herd has been affected some time, and animals have been sold from it to parties in other sections of that State, it will require very energetic measures to stamp it out. This disease is absolutely fatal, and only the destruction of infected animals can stop its ravages. Our stock men will do well in business, after they have found the to be very careful in regard to Illinois stock, until it is certain that the disease

PENCIL SKETCHES BY THE WAY:

Genesee County-Some Statistics Regarding It-Some of its Farms and Flocks.

In continuing through the town of Grand Blanc, we find Cranson Clark splendidly located on 180 acres of fine farming land, which previous to his purchase of it was considered to be one of poorest lots of land in the town. Now it is one of the best farms, with substangood yearling roan Shorthorn bull, got by Knight of Brant, out of Maud, a five-

David Palmer has 160 acres in his farm. has good buildings, fine belt of timber on west side, is thorough in his farm work, has a thoroughbred Shorthorn bull, two years old, got by Victor 42100, out of a fine pure bred dam; has three cows and heifers that trace to the breeding of A. S. Brooks; and has more than four miles of tiling on his farm.

and it truly ranks as a good one.

E. D. Mead has a fine farm of 160 acres, extra house, barns, etc., fields laid out in 40 acres each, an elegant farm owned by a tasty and energetic man, one of the first breeders of thoroughbred stock in town. He has now a small herd that are well bred and meritorious, is a heavy feeder of cattle and sheep for "Christmas times," and is an earnest worker on his grand good farm. But moments are precious with him at harvest time, and we take a hurried leave.

Thomas Shaw, of Mundy, greeted us warmly when he found we were the FARMER'S representative, for its former senior publisher, the late R. F. Johnstone, had many times visited him, and his recollections of those times were still fresh in memory. In place of the old log house which for so many years done goodly service in pioneer days, we find a new frame one, in modern style and well full in number competed at more than one of our State fairs, and always with success. Through a combination of circumstances, by sales and otherwise, his herd is now few in number, but Blanche, Roxie and Myrtle 3rd, are as handsome and majestic as ever, and through their progeny have done much good. He tells us he will soon have a herd again that will be a credit to him-

self, the town, county and State. A. W. Alger lives in the same town, 10 miles from Flint, has 150 acres of land, and has been for four years a breeder of Poland Chinas. He has two handsome breeding sows. Favorite 8212, by Gem's Model 2498, out of Little Keever 7th 5970. by Aaron 1241, and Gem 8322, by Hopeful 2573, out of Black Viola 4942, by U.S. of Riverside 2051; both of them are in fine form, and of excellent breeding. Billy Boy 3211 was bred on the farm, and is quite stylish. A few Chester Whites are

also to be seen on the farm. Nelson Goodrich has a farm of 280 acres of rolling land, and in stock some thoroughbred Shorthorns bred by Geo. Stuart; but his specialty is horse stock for we find quite a breeding stable of them. For instance we noticed a pair of Bashaw mares stinted to Tecumseh and but are valuable as breeders, some of from Mambrino Whip, one three and two Goldenbow, with one of the Bashaw mares for dam; an eight-year-old Hambletonian mare, bred to Hardwood, and several others worthy of mention. Mr. stock, at prices that will induce him undoubtedly to remain in the business of breeding good roadsters and fancy stock.

They are variety farmers, their acreage of wheat is about 30 usually, and yield Lapeer Country. 30 bushels to the acre; this land is slightly rolling, some bottom lands on the Thread River, which crosses the farm. giving plenty of feed in a dry season like this to the large flock of high grade sheep (170), and cattle that are kept on the farm, to the pecuniary benefit of these 'Scotch laddies." while their father, who came here in 1836, does not believe in being put on the shelf, but labors in the garden, and discusses with interest "British rule and free trade." The two-year-old roan Shorthorn bull Clyde Lad was bred by John Joy, of Atlas; the eight-year-old Lillie Clyde was purchased from him but not bred by him; there is a handsome heifer and a six months old bull also in

the herd. They have thirteen breeding mare and colts inclusive. This is a good farm, with good stock, and worked by economical and industrious boys.

Our readers must pardon a slight digression from Genesee County, for we could not pass by C. J. Allen, of Holly, in Oakland Co., and his pleasant farm and home, where "On the Wing" and "George" were heartily welcomed This is one of the tidiest and snuggest farms and homes we have met on our tial house and barns. In stock we and a route, and we enjoyed the noontide "siesta" ever so much, for it was graced by the company of fair ones. In looking year-old handsome roan cow, bred by over the farm we found everything in fine Thomas Shaw, of Mundy, Mich., she by order, the stand of corn the best we had Mazurka Prince 17728, out of Brookside seen, and the fifty high grade sheep in Beauty, by Col. Welch 11537, running to good condition. The stock ram is three imp. Stapleton Lass, by Sailor (9592). years old, was purchased from C. C. Maud 3rd is another handsome roan, is Beals of Grand Blanc. The five-year-old two years old, sired by Knight of Brant, rich roan Shorthorn cow Jennie Thomas, out of Maud; Maud 4th is a red, and out | was bred by J. K. Pierson, of Goodrich, of Maud by Snyder Boy. The young red | was got by Baron Newcastle 5th 31726, bull calf is by Snyder Boy, out of Maud out of Snowdrop, by Washtenaw Duke 3rd. The fine young Percheron grade 25126-7th dam, Lucy, by Old Splendor colts were got by the imp. stallion owned 24164. Princess Beatrice is one year old, at Grand Blanc, and from good breeding | was got by Geo. W. Stuart's Independence mares. The Poland-Chinas kept for 32877, (he was purchased in Kentucky to breeding were purchased from the Barnes | head his herd) and out of Jennie Thomas, Brothers, of Bryon, Mich. The improve- who has got now a promising red and ments on this farm have been extensive, white bull calf called Duke of Holly, got by Victor 41200—George calls him a good

one, and we endorse it. . John Hadley, of Holly, was the other party referred to. His farm comprises 400 acres of rolling land; upon it are fine buildings. His cattle and sheep are well graded; his stock ram was purchased from Hon. John T. Rich, and is registered; the thoroughbred sires used to grade up his cattle were from the herd of G. W. Stuart.

A. P. Gale, of Atlas, has a farm of 240 acres, and a flock of registered Merino sheep numbering over one hundred, and all pure Rich, a sure guarranty of their worth. They have been bred straight for a great many years, and are as choice a flock as there is in the county. A new sheep barn 20x40 feet has been erected lately for them. One and a half miles east of Atlas vil-

lage is the 175 acre stock farm of John Joy, who has been breeding thoroughbred Shorthorns for 15 years, and now has one of the largest and best herds in the county. His farm is nicely located, the buildings good and ample, and his attention and care most excellent. The six-year old red bull Joe Johnston 4th 32912 heads the herd. He is a large, compact and vigorous animal, has arranged, and it only cost the sum of proved a grand good stock getter, and \$2,000. He has been a breeder of Short has taken first prizes at several fairs in horns for years, and when his herd was competition with good ones, (as we have of Phyllis Clyde, by Dick Clyde 13801, ruuning to imp. Mrs. Motte, by Adam (717). Lady Jane is a fine cow; and Lady Valentine, equally as good, was bred on the farm, was got by Baron of Newcastle 5th 31726, out of Roan 3d, by Duke of Oakland 20318, running to the Cox importation of 1816. Lady Jane was got by Chimborazo 28848, and is the dam of May Belle, a light roan by Joe Johnston 4th, and dam of the young roan buil Joe Johnston 5th, a young animal of fine promise for future worth and usefulness. and also dam of calf May Flower, got by Joe Johnston 4th. The 23d Duchess of Gloster is a five year light roan bred by F. & A. B. Snyder of Waterloo, Ont., was got by Athelstane 6th 31656, out of 20th Duchess of Gloster by New Year's Boy 17817. Kitty Clyde is a young heifer calf got by Baron Newcastle out of Phyllis Clyde; Victoria is a handsome red and white, was out of Lady Valentine by Victor 41200. Lady Roan is two years old, was bred on the farm, and traces to the Cox importation of 1816. The bull Duke Alexis, (vol. 26), bred by L. L. Brooks, of Novi, has developed into a good one; he was got by Duke of Lexington 35163, out of Kate Napier 4th by Mazurka Duke 23994, and tracing to imp. Joe Gavin; they are thirteen years old, | Flora by Lafon's Son of Comet (155). The young heifer, (a red beauty) Eugenia their colts being beauties; three colts Aylesby, was bred by Willard C. Wixom of Wixom, and recorded in Vol. 26, was got two years old, a yearling mare from by Mazurka Aylesby 44344, out of Eugenie 15638, by Airdrie Duke 34345, tracing to Old Splendor. Mr. Joy has a good herd, in fine condition, has made many sales and added largely through his in-G. has made lately some sales of horse fluence to the feeling in this locality for good stock. His grade cattle and his large flock of over 125 grade sheep and lambs show equally well. He has a pair of fine The four brothers McCandlish, of bays four and five years old, and good Goodrich, are hard workers, and are work horses, while his thoroughbred making a splendid farm of 100 acres. Cheshires were purchased from the herd of George Titsworth of Hunter's Creek,

On arriving again at Flint the first prominent object that drew our attention was the new fountain being placed in position in the first ward park. It was presented to the city by the McFarlan estate, and is the only one of the kind ever manufactured, and was selected from many of unique design. It stands about 16 feet high, is a beautiful piece of bronze work. the base being in rock and rustic style. On the lower base stand three storks from the beaks of which flow streams of water. Two large receiving basins surmount these, and above all is the beautiful bronze statue of a woman holding aloft a

(Continued on eighth page.)



Dates of Trotting Meetings in Michiga East Saginaw..... Ang. 26 to 20 Mt. Pleasant Sept. 2 to 5

Our Great Trotters.

The reigns of the sovereigns of the trot ting turf, with their best records in harness, and also the time with which each beat the record of his predecessor, may be tabulated as follows:

Name of Horse. Lady Suffolk...

A glance at this review shows that the record of trotting in harness has been lowered sixteen and one-fourth seconds, or every genuine bottle of the Gombault's Causbut a little more than a quarter of a minute during the past forty years, and just ten seconds, or one sixth of a minute, during the last quarter of a century. In ordinary human affairs ten seconds seem almost inappreciable. But the gain of this small amount of time has wrought wonderful changes on the trotting turf, where a succession to the sovereignty was brought about this month in two instances by a quarter of a second. This development of speed on the track is due primarily to the improvement of trotting stock by breeding. But there are also other very important causes. Horses are better trained and better handled than formerly. They have the advantage of improved appliances for feet and legs, to say nothing of bit and rein. Then, the sulkies of to-day are the best for speed ever made; and, finally-what is thicken in from eight to twelve minutes. perhaps most telling-there has been a steady improvement in tracks. All of these influences have contributed materi ally to the lowering of the trotting record.

Turf and Track

Tuz Flint trotting meeting was quite successful, both the attendance and trotting being good, and the weather fine.

In the free-for-all pacers at the Utica Driv ing Park, last Friday, Richball was drawn after the third heat, never getting a place.

THE race meeting at Jackson is reported to have been a failure in a financial way, although the attendance on the last day was excellent.

THE latest attempts of Jay-Eye-See and Phallas to beat their records were unsuccess ful. Jay-Eye-See made a bad break in his trial, but finished his mile in 2:11. Phallas did his mile in 2:15.

In the 2:45 class at Joliet, Ill., Myrtle, by Louis Napoleon, dam by Fiske's Mambrino Chief, took second money. Six heats were trotted, Myrtie taking first and fifth, and be ing second in the second and sixth.

DURING the recent race meeting at Brighton Beach the horse Carlisle, while running a selling race, fell, and his jockey, Sax, was in stantly killed. An examination showed that death resulted from concussion of the brain.

MAMIE M., a trotting mare with a record of 2:221/4, was injured at Joliet, Ill., while being unloaded from a railroad car, her hind legs being badly bruised, and has been laid off for the present. She is at Elizabethtown, Ohio.

WE notice that the three-year-old stallion A G. Dewey, a grandson of Louis Napoleon, won the race for three-year-olds at Joliet, Ill., recently, his opponents being Victor Sprague, ont, and Marmaduke. The time wa

THE Michigan horse, A. V. Pantlind, owned by Messrs. Cowham and Hall, of Jackson, has been entered in the 2:19 class in the Grand Circuit Meeting at Charter Oak Park, Hartford, Conn. The other entries in this class include Overman, Eyra L., St. Albans and H. B. Winship.

BELLE F., owned by R. Armstrong, of Almont, who purchased her from A. C. Fiske, of Coldwater, is entered in the 2:22 class in the Grand Circuit meeting at Charter Oak Park, Hartford, Conn. There are twelve entries in this class. She is also entered in the 2:24 class at same meeting.

THE Cleveland Driving Park Company will give an international horse fair for speed Sept. 23, 24, 25 and 26. The programme includes the following races, each for a purse of \$700: Tuesday, the 22d, three-minute and 27 class trotters; Wednesday, 2:35 and 2:23 class; Thursday, 2:25 class pacers, 2:20 class trotters Friday, 2:40 and 2:30 classes, trotters. Entries close September 15.

A TROTTING stallion called Bullion was en. tered in the 2:50 class at Joliet, Ill., and won in three straight heats. The horse was protested as having a 2:40 record. Before the meethig was over a dispatch from Hartford, Conn., reported Bullion as having a record of 2:40, made at Yorkville last season. The judges immediately expelled the stallion and his owner, Wm. Weesie, and gave the second horse first money. All pools on the race were declared off.

Horse Gossip.

MAUD S. has been sold to Mr. Robert Bon ner for \$40,000. It is said that Vanderbilt had refused \$100,000 for her from other parties who wanted to put her on the track, but he refused to sell her for that purpose. Why he objected to her trotting in matches again is ewhat singular, and it is attributed by some to the fear that Jay-Eye-See might get away with her. At any rate Bonner has he now, and she will never again trot a public trial, although there will be long stories of the wonders she will accomplish in private.

WHY VANDERBILT SOLD MAUD S .- W. W. Bair, trainer of Maud S., who has driven her in all her public performances, having felt ag grieved at the publication of the intimation that Vanderbilt was displeased with his work, Capt. Stone, the former owner of Maud S. obtained permission to make public the following letter:

SABATOGA, N. Y., August 9.

George N. Stone. Queries A. Some.

DRAR SEM-Yours received offering me \$100,000 for Mand S., but the terms were such I could not comply. The mare has been sold to Mr. R. Bonner for a very much smaller sum No dickering as to price, and no after consideration.

driving. This is not from me. I have been satisfied with the management of the mare, but have been greatly annoyed by letters since she performed at Cleveland. I have had all I want of that kind of business, and ded to put an end to it.

Yours, very truly,
W. H. VANDERBILT.

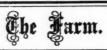
Horsemen's Testimony.

OFFICE ELWOOD'S LIVERY, FEED AND BOARDING STABLE, St. Clair, Cleveland, O., Dec. 20, 1883. LAWRENCE, WILLIAMS & Co.-Dear Sirs: LAWRENCE, WILLIAMS & CO.—Dear Nive.—
I have been using Gombault's Caustic Balsam
for over three years, and I cheerfully state
that I have never used or heard of a remedy
that was so reliable and thorough in its action.
I would sooner part with all other veterinary
remedies than Caustic Balsam. It can be di
luted and used for many kinds of ailments not
mentioned in your circular, and with complete
satisfaction. I have used it for spayins, splints,
surph sweepy contracted hoof, sores, strainsanstaction. I nave used to to sparing, spining, or curbs, sweeny, contracted hoof, sores, strained tendons, and many kinds of simple lame ness. I can cheerfully recommend the Balsam for any of the above from actual experience. I am confident that it is the best veterinary

remedy ever discovered.

Thos. ELWOOD & Son. Messrs. Elwood & Son have for many years conducted the largest and best livery and feed stable in Cleveland, and the above certificate was given without any solicitation whatever.

For the information of all we would say that tic Balsam has the signature of Lawrence Williams & Co., Cleveland, Ohio, on the label as they are sole importers of it to this country.



Mr. J. A. Smith gives some of the lead-

ing points in the method of cheese making as practiced by Prof. Harris, who is in the employ of the Dominion Government as cheese instructor for a portion of Canada. Mr. Harris uses rennet partly in proportion to the time he intends the cheese to be kept before sale, and use. He wishes to cut the cheese in from 10 to 20 days he coagulates the milk of which they are made, so it will Prolong the thickening time by using less rennet if a slower maturing cheese is desired. We regret, says Mr. Smith, that Mr. Harris did not put a limit on the time that might be taken to thicken; as there is a wide difference of opinion on that point; some holding it may be as long as 35 or 40 minutes. Our belief is that when more than 20 minutes is required, it induces weakness in the curd and waste of the best part of the weight. He prefers the Extract of Rennet, as now known in commerce: but if he makes his own from the skins, he soaks them five days in a stone jar, using two quarts of water and one-quarter pound of salt to each skin. Then wrings them out, strains the liquor, and adds to it more salt than it will dissolve. Seaks the skins again in a weak brine, rubs them thoroughly occasionally, for two days, and wrings them out and throws 'them away. The liquor is then strained and added to the first-care being taken that there is salt enough to forbid any approach to putrefaction. Says this way never fails, and detests the use of whey, instead of water, as damaging to the flavor. Keeps the liquor in the coolest place in the fac-

When setting stirs lively for three minutes; then lets it stand four minutes; then merely moves the surface with the bottom of a dipper, till he sees signs of coagulation. Outs when curd will break square, and cuts very thoroughly. Is not then in haste to apply the heat; takes 15 minutes to let it harden, and uses the hand to gently stir and break any cubes the knife has failed to divide. Too quick or sudden application of heat hardens the curd too much and makes it harder for the whey to escape. Heats gently to 98 deg, and stirs enough to keep curd fine, unless matting is permitted and the curd ground in a mill; which latter way he prefers, and avers 2:50, 2:46, and 2:40, Dewey taking the three it promotes firmness of texure and at the same time a soft flexibility that is not at-

tory.

mill.

tained by the other method. Likes the Dominion Cutter (which is a seive made of knives crossed, through which the curd is forced by pressure) better than the United States knife or peg

He insists upon having the whey drawn while sweet; and also upon keeping the curd warm after being drained, until acid enough has developed. Inveighs, loudly. against drafts of cold air on the bare curd. either from cold room or open doors or windows. Relies on the hot iron tests. and says while it gives off an odor of burnt milk it is safe, but the moment the odor changes to that of toasted cheese, the salt should be applied. Delay at this point results in tallowy cheese. He salts from 14 to 3 lbs. per. 100 lbs., according to the time he intends to have them keep before being consumed. To cure in 20 days salts 21bs. 6 oz. In filling hoops believes in doing the work pretty rapidly, to prevent the salt from settling in one end. Cures in temperature of 60 to 70. Too low heat makes a soggy, clammy cheese.

Economic Root Culture.

F. D. Curtis says, in the N. Y. Tribune "I have a better way of putting in roots than by ridging. The old way was to plow a furrow and fill it with manure, and then turn two furrows on top of it, and put the seed on this ridge. Now I spread the manure broadcast, and plow it under and then harrow the ground, and clear it of stones and clods, and if it is not then in good enough order harrow it again, and-clean as before. The ground is then rolled and marked out one way with a corn marker, and the seed drill is run in the bottom of these marks. The ground is then rolled again, which leaves it smooth, and being compacted the seed comes up sooner and gets ahead of the weeds. A little phosphate is sprinkled in the marked rows before the seed is sown and this helps to give the seed a good start.

can be readily seen as soon as they are near the bottom, and putting it in stooks out of the ground. In a few days the to remain in that state until the grain weeds and dirt may be scraped away with hardens, when the corn will be husked and a hoe from each side of the plants into the fodder becomes sufficiently dry to be the middle of the rows and the plants hauled in and stacked for the use of the kept clean. When larger they should be cattle; though of late years the largest porthinned out and the cultivator run between the rows as often as necessary, to keep the weeds down and the ground mellow. Before adopting this plan of sowing the seed in the bottom of the marked rows there were often skips, and in dry weather to produce mould, and thus very seriously

long stretches where the seeds did not injuring alike the grain and the fodder. come up at all. Now these troubles are rare and the seeds come up uniform and grow rapidly. I raise my carrots in this way and they require but one hand hoe ing and the thinning-out. Carrots can be grown in this manner with very little trouble, and I count them a necessity on the farm.

"A part of the clover ground has been selected for turnips. The clover will be cut and the land plowed. It should then be rolled and a week after covered with the best rotted manure which can be had, and thoroughly cultivated until the soil and manure are well mixed. Ashes are a good special fertilizer. . They should be sown broadcast and harrowed in. When the ground is mellow and the grass and weeds are killed the seed may be sown and covered with a roller or brush drag. In no way can a plat of ground be made more productive, or to meet the wants of the farm for feed when it is needed. The best of the turnips may be gathered and the rest fed on the ground, or the whole patch made to furnish succulent food late n the autumn when the rest of the farm cannot supply it. The turnips should be put in as early in July as possible for fear dry weather may come and keep the seed from starting."

Cest of Meat and Milk. Dr. J. B. Lawes has been figuring upor

the comparative cost of making meat and milk, particularly the draft each makes upon the soil of a pasture, and gives the results of his calculations in the English Chambers of Agriculture Journal as fol-

I have a dairy of about 30 cows. For the last two months each cow has consumed daily a little over 100 lbs. of food, consisting of cake, brau, hay, and straw chaff, and mangels. The dry weight of this food is 28 lbs., while the average daily product of milk is a little over 28 lbs.; but if we call it 28 lbs. it will very much facilitate our calculation, as we shall have one pound of dry food producing one pound of milk.

Milk contains about 13 per cent of dry substance; 1,000 lbs. of dry food will therefore produce 130 lbs. of dry milk. If had fed oxen with the same food, I should have expected about 85 lbs. of in crease in live weight, containing 63 lbs. of dry matter. The 130 lbs. of dry milk will contain about seven pounds of nitrogen; the 60 lbs. of dry animal will contain hardly one per cent. The 1,000 lbs. of dry food will contain about 20 lbs., of nitrogen, therefore the milk will abstract seven pounds, or about 35 per cent, while the meat will take only five per cent.

In dealing with these figures it appears to be the fairest way to show the loss of manure generally upon the whole of the food equally. If I were merely estimating the meat or milk produce by the foods, such a proceeding would be evidently unfair: or if I were estimating the separate manure value of the different foods, a different course would have to be pursued: but here we have to deal with a certain number of ingredients contained in a mixed diet-part home-grown, part purchased-and it is required to know what amount of these ingredients is abstracted by a dairy cow as compared with the amount abstracted by a fatten ing ox.

If we assume the manure value of one ton of linseed cake to be 60s, before feeding, it would be worth 57s. if fed by oxen as against 38s. if fed by dairy cows; these figures representing the value of ingredients removed in the milk and meat, though making no allowance for the waste or loss of manure.

If, instead of charging the loss of the manure upon the whole of the food con sumed, we charge it upon the cake alone it will require all the nitrogen in 8 lbs. of cake to furnish the quantity contained in two gallons of milk. Under these circumstances, a cow receiving a quarter of it is less expensive. cwt. of linseed cake per week, and yielding 14 gallons of milk, would re duce the manure value of a ton of linseed cake to a very few shillings. It is quite evident, therefore, that the popular idea of dairy farming taking much more out of the land than grazing, is fully borne out by the figures given, and unless the loss is compensated by imports in the form of foods or manure, pasture land will soon deteriorate.

Cure for Bloat.

Some time ago I was unfortunate enough to lose a couple of cattle, by bloat, having turned them into a clover patch, after receiving nothing but dry hay. Naturally, after I had experience, I inquired very carefully into the cause and cure of bloat, and I think I can now prevent it, as well as relieve, if it should be brought on. The cause is the formation of a large amount of gas in the stomach and intestines, to which there is given no escape. To prevent this I am careful to prepare my cows to go on grass, by feeding them soft food mixed with the dry for a week or so, before putting them to pasture. I have tried the following cure a dozen of times, and never saw it fail. Take a piece of chalk about as large as a hen's egg, break it into a powder, and then mix it with a quart of strong cider vinegar. In the absence of vinegar, pour boiling water over the chalk and give the mixture to the animal when quite warm. This mixture will also relieve colic in a horse very quickly. I have tried this remedy enough to know that it is a good one, and it may be of use to your readers. -Cor. Canadian Farmer.

Harvesting the Corn Crop.

In a few weeks this heavy work of the "Put in in this manner the young plants | farmer will begin, by cutting off the stalks tion of the husks is carefully selected and sold to upholsterers. There is a great deal in knowing how to manage the fodder in the best manner. Sometimes the size of the stooks or shocks is too large, tending

Sometimes they are too small, allowing too much surface to be exposed to the rains, and causing increased damage to the fodder from inclement weather. Hence, a moderate sized shock is prefered. We have long noticed and comment ed on the fact that a great deal of cornfodder, after the ears are removed, is allowed to remain in the field, in a very exposed condition, until late in November, and even up to the first half of December thus permitting the weather to destroy large proportion of its value as feed for cattle, which eat the leaves in preference to hay, and would much of the stalks if cut into inch pieces, sprinkled over with a little cornmeal, and when convenient, steamed. We could never understand the reason why the fodder should not all be carefully stacked at the barn, or housed, in the latterend of October or beginning of November, when it would prove a valua ble addition to the winter's stock of prov ender. By that time, also, the grain will all have been sown, and the potatoes dug, and there is no work of hurry to interfere with the proper securing of the fodder crop. It is well known that for horses carefully harvested corn leaves are regarded as particularly nutritious, and to the race horse they are especially valuable and sought after .- Germantown Telegraph.

Buttered Flour.

A Connecticut company makes flour all ready for baking into biscuit or strawberry shortcake; it only requires to be mixed with milk or cold water, and the batter is ready for the oven. The process of its manufacture is interesting. A quantity of wheat flour is taken, sifted, and dumped into a large tub. Butter, cut into small cubes, is added to the flour. Then the white-coated operator weighs out certain mysterious quantities of baking soda and fine table salt, which go to swell the contents of the tub. Then the mixture is placed into a large polished cask, which revolves slowly in one direction, while a s ort of dasher inside moves in the opposite direction. The cask revolves about thirty minutes, at the end of which time it is opened. It is found that the ingredients have been thoroughly mixed; that every particle of moisture contained in the butter has been evaporated, and that the mix ture is as fragrant as new mown hay. It is then placed in bags and boxed for shipment. Its sale is very large.

Agricultural Items.

THE way to get good cows is to select them when calves, and give them the best care till

THE Arab compels his horse to feed from the ground in order to maintain the curve of the backbone. This is the natural way of feeding. and is an argument for low mangers.

MR. ALLEN, of Illinois, tests a cow that he thinks of buying by milking her quickly and clean, and at once straining an ordinary tumblerfull of the milk. He says any cow that will not produce three-fourths of an inch of cream on that much milk, should at once be rejected.

ONE advantage in the soiling system is the freedom from weeds in the feed, which with cows at pasture in summer give a bitter taste to milk and butter. With corn fodder, millet or other cultivated crops suitable for soiling purposes, there is better quality and more uniformity in the milk product.

L. H. BAILEY says that where leaves lie deep n the woods it is advisable to rake them up late in autumn, after the hurry of fall work i over, and throw them into the pig-pen. A stack of leaves held down by rails or boards. will furnish bedding for a pig-pen all winter, It is the common fault with manure from the hog-yard that it does not contain enough coarse vegetable matter. This mauner of disposing of litter in stables and in yards pro duces a fertilizer little inferior to compost, and

THE mullein is generally a sign that the soil is thin and poor. It is an effort of nature to make something grow where there is not fer tility sufficient to produce anything of value No good farmer will tolerate mulleins. Making the soil rich and cultivating it a few years will dispose of most of the seeds, but when the field is in grass many will appear for long time. They may be pulled up the second year before seeding, or better still, be dug out with a sharp spade, cutting with one blow the tap root of the young plant two or three inche below the surface; this finishes them.

THE N. E. Farmer says: "Linseed cake is selling in England at \$45 per ton this summer and the demand is lively because the weather has been so favorable to the growth of grass in pasture that farmers are stocking them up heavily. In this country we buy grain to feed when the pastures get short to keep our animals from starving. In England farmers keep cattle and buy grain to improve their pastures We in the States aim to get al we can out of our pastures, and when they are too poor to hold out longer we sell out and move West. At least this is the

way too many do." A CORRESPONDENT of the Prairie Farme says in regard to growing seed corn: "Early saved will grow quicker and stronger than the gathered late, and the crops will mature much earlier. Choose a good variety of pure yellow or pure white, having small red cob and deep broad kernels. As soon as it begins to dent or before, if you like, go through with sack pick off earliest and best ears, taking only those with straight rows and good kernels, well filled at both ends; strip off husks so a to braid together; hang across wires, poles, or limbs of trees; in a wagon-shed, on side of building, under cover, or in open air, so the air will strike it on all sides. Picked green, if laid on the floor the under side will spoil. It must be hung up so as not to rest against any thing to prevent circulation of air on all sides. If left in husks till it heats, even a little, see orn is ruined.

No matter how long you have been a sufferer from Rheumatism, there is hope of a cure since the discovery of ATHLOPHOROS-the champion remedy. Many write to confirm this. Their letters make a verdict which is unani mous, impartial, strong. As an instance Alvin G. Vail, Crawford County, Iowa, writes I send for five dollars worth of ATHLOPHOR os. The bottle I used has helped me very much. Pain all gone, but some lameness yet, and well there might be, for I have been troubled for thirty-five years with Rheu

Apiarian.

Reversible Frames.

W. Z. Hutchinson, in the Country Gentleman says: Shallow frames will, to a great extent, prevent the storing of honey inside the brood frames, above the brood nest, but they will not prevent it entirely, and it is to secure the removal of the honey just underneath the top bar, and its being carried to the surplus department above, the brood frames are sometimes reversed or inverted; at least, this is one of the advantages to be derived from turning the frames upside down. * Bees seldom attach their comb to the

bottom bar of the frame. If they would do so, the combs would be less liable to be broken out, and the bees could be more readily shaken and brushed from the combs, as the space between the comb and bottom bar furnishes them with a place of retreat from which it requires considerable time and patience to dislodge them. When a frame is reversed, and the bottom bar becomes the top bar, the bees proceed at once to finish out the comb and attach it to the top bar. When wired frames and comb foundation are used, the combs are fastened in the frames with sufficient security without the frames being reversed; but the little space under the lower edge of each comb cannot well be avoided unless the foundation is allowed to touch the bottom bar, and, even then, it is not fastened so completely as it is to the top bar. Nearly all the reversible frames now in use are not suspended like other frames, but rest upon metal projections attached to the corners of the frame.

M. H. Hunt, of Belle Branch, Wayne Co., will require a whole car to take his exhibit of honey and bee-keepers' supplies to the State Fair.

Don't fail to visit the bee-keepers' department at the State Fair; you will see the largest collection of bees and their products ever shown in this country.

ONE of the attractions in the bee-keep ers' department at the State Fair will be the imported bees from the Island of Cyprus and the Holy Land bees from

H. D. CUTTING, Secretary of the Michigan State Bee-keepers' Association, has consented to place on exhibition his beautiful Holy Land queen, imported from Bethlehem.

THE bee-keepers are making extensive preparations for a grand exhibition at the State Fair, to be held at Kalamazoo, Sept. 15th to 19th. A large number of prom inent apiarists have made application for space and from present prospects the building will be filled with a fine exhibit.

Pure blood is absolutely necessary in order o enjoy perfect health. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and strengthens the system

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THE COMBAULT'S

nary Remedy ever discover ed. It has superseded the Actual Cautery or hot iron; produces more than four times the effect of a blister; takes the place of all liniments, and is the safest application ever used, as it is impossible to produce a scar or blemish with it. It is a powerful, active, reliable and safe remedy that can be manipulated at will for severe or mild effect. ? Thousands of the best Veterinarians and Horsemen of this country testify to its many wonderful cures and its great practical value. It is also the most economical remedy in use, as one tablespoonful of Caustic Balsam will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin cure mixture ever made. Price \$1.50. Sold by druggists, or sent, charges paid, by LAWRENCE, WILLIAMS & CO., Sole Importers and Proprietors, Cleveland. Ohio. None genuine without it has our signature on the label.

Milk Fever in Cows.

PROF. R. JENNINGS & SON'S **BOVINE PANACEA**



le, when given as directed. Sold Price, \$1 00 per package; 20 doses. PROF. R. JENNINGS'

E-vinco Liniment,



PROF. ROBT. JENNINGS, inary Surgeon, 201 First St., Detroit, Mich

TARMERS! Send 25 cts, in stamps for a copy of FISHER'S GRAIN TABLES, showing the value of different kinds of grain in bushels and pounds at a given price from 10 cts to two dollars (\$2) per bushel, together with a complete ready reckoner, showing the price of any article or pound from \(\) of a cent and upwards; also a table of wages and board, interest, rent, hay table, busi nees laws, etc. laws, etc. A. H. PERKINS, 44 Larned St. West, Detroit, Mich

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EVAPORATION

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A. M.

6 55 L Marquette A 2 30

5 46 Onota 3 07

5 24 Au Train 3 97

4 45 Munising 4 06

3 05 Seney 5 40

2 25 McMillan 6 10

1 48 Dollarville 6 28

1 4) Newberry 6 33

10 10 A St. Ignace I 8 50

P. M. Via M. C. R. R. A. M. Port Huron... aginaw City. .Lansing.... Jackson... 12 05 9 05 Detroit....
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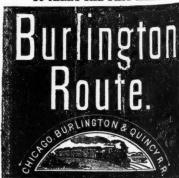
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Horticultural.

CELERY GROWING IN MICHIGAN.

Will some one write an article on celery growing? We believe they grow large quantities of celery in Kalamazoo, Mich. Will some one from that place send us an article. - EDS.

This answer to an inquiry for information on celery growing appeared in the Country Gentleman nearly a year ago. In the meantime I have looked anxiously for the article but never a word. Consequently, having visited Kalamazoo with a view to looking up the celery business. I write what I saw and heard while there. The work is nearly all done by Hollanders, who own most of the land they work, which is a reclaimed marsh with a gravelly or sandy subsoil overlying clear water about two feet. The water and soil must be free from iron. The surface is clear muck. The land is well drained with open ditches, in some places two rods apart. Barn-yard manure is used at the rate of fifty loads to the acre, in most cases under the rows, which are planted on the level ground four feet and six inches apart. The first setting is made May 15th from plants raised in hot-beds; this is ready for market by July 15th and the rows are set out again. After the celery has grown to be sixteen to eighteen inches high it is banked up and in fourteen to sixteen days it is bleached and ready for market. It is then tender and brittle and free from rust. If left longer in the hot weather it gets rusty and pipy. k is taken up, trimmed, washed and bunched at the gardens and sold to the brokers and commission men at 16 to 20 cents per dozen. They have a style of their own which economizes labor to the amount of celery. After banking up the ground between the rows is manured and planted for winter celery, which is put in out door cellars or "coops" as they call them, which are covered with manure to keen out the frost. It is placed upright, with strips of board about 18 inches spart to keep from heating.

This is the way they raise celery in Michigan, and there are hundreds of acres all through the central part of the State that are adapted to it as well as in Kalama 200 Co. It is shipped on every train to all parts of the United States, as far west as California and south to Texas.

ABNER WILSON. TECURSEB, Mich., August 20.

Strawberry Notes from Purdue. For the benefit of those who may wan

to set out plants this fall, I give a few notes on our experience with strawberries on the college farm. Thirty-three varieties fruited this season under identical conditions. The plants were set in spring of 1883 in a rich heavy loam thoroughly cultivated during the growing season, and well mulched in December with straw from an old stack bottom. Old straw is preferable, because freer from seeds of grass and weeds. The mulching was lightly raked off the rows last spring, about a week or ten days after growth began, but the straw was left andisturbed between the rows. No other care was bestowed except to pull out, occasionally, the few weeds and bunches of grass that appeared. The mulch not only gives needed winter protection, but takes the place of cultivation the second season by conserving the moisture and keeping down injurious growth of weeds, etc. It also retards the spring growth of vines, thus protecting from early frost, and it keeps the fruit perfectly free from earthy matter.

The most promising varieties ripened as follows: Crescent, June 6; Windsor Chief and Cumberland Triumph, June 7; Green Prolific, June 8; Chas. Downing, June 11; Mt. Vernon, June 12; Glendale, Manchester and Sharpless, June 13; Kentacky, June 16. For vigor of growth Crescent stands first; Glendale, Chas. Downing and Cumberland second; Green Prolific, Kentucky, Manchester, Windson Chief and Sharpless, third. Green Prolific, Crescent, Manchester and Windson Chief are the most prolific bearers; Ken incky, Chas. Downing, Glendale and Mt. Vernon stand second; and Cumberland and Sharpless third.

The Green Prolific is a sweet berry, and the Sharpless is very sweet; while Kentucky and Crescent are sour, and Man chester and Windsor Chief, very sour Crescent, Green Prolific, Manchester, Kentucky and Windsor Chief are pistillate varieties. Chas. Downing, Cumberland, Glendale, Mt. Vernon and Sharpless are staminate sorts, the last mentioned being strongly staminate

The Sharpless is an excellent sort to fertilize the pistillate varieties, but it is very tender and should not be used where there is much liability to late frosts.

For family use I would set the Crescent Green Prolific and Kentucky, with a few plants of Great American and Sharpless sprinkled in to fertilize the others.

Of new varieties we have James Vick Nigh's Superb. Big Bob and Nobes. I cannot recommend any of these as the result of their trial here. The James Vick is the best of the four named, but it is not a strong grower and the yield is only fair, while the berries are too small to make it a favorite.

Our strawberries were seriously injured by the leaf roller (Anchylopera fragaria Riley). The strongest growing varieties withstood the attack best. The insect began its work just as the fruit was ripening, which prevented the use of any poison. Perhaps the most effectual remedy for this insect (though it doesn't save the present crop) is to cut and burn the vines immediately after the fruit is picked .- Prof. Latta, in Indiana Farmer.

Animals Beneficial to the Horticulturist.

From an essay with the above title, read before the Kansas State Horticultural Society, by Prof. J. W. Robson, of Cheever, we extract the following:

The common American skunk (Mephi tus Americanus).-No quadruped found on this continent is more universally detested than the skunk. He is the pariah among animals, and is equally detested by man and beast. Though feeble and old. I confess that I very reluctantly quince fruits showed the disease in seven | been considered women's work, and a

endurance. He is nocturnal in his wanderings, and continues to prowl the night long in pursuit of food. He is the relentless destroyer of the May-bug, both in the imago and larval state. The beetle secretes itself during the day at the base of sunflowers and wild wormwood, where animal; were it not for the untiring labors of the skunk this insect would soon become a pest.

The common toad (Bufo vulgaris) .-This animal is the most useful to the horticulturist of all the Amphibia, for after passing from the tadpole state it retires from the neighborhood of water and seeks dry situations in the surrounding country. We have long been of the opinion that instead of being wantonly be sought after and protected. It voraciously consumes large numbers of insects-cut-worms, the larvæ of the potato bug, the striped squash beetle, and other pestiferous insects being its favorite food, which it seizes with great rapidity, using its tongue for that purpose; this organ being quite as long as arrow-like speed, which it swallows entire. This rapid swallowing seems to indicate that its taste is not very acute. One remarkable feature in the operation in this: The toad never misses the mark. but always secures his victim at every stroke. They are nocturnal in their habits-early morning, evening and satisfactory condition, and on examinanight, being the principal season of their activity, when their favorite cut-worms and other grubs are crawling around.

English and other European horticulturists as well aware of their value, as they keep large numbers of them in their forcing pits, greenhouses, and conservatories. We have often seen them dis having come to the conclusion that such played in open market for sale, and disposed of in large numbers. They are that manure will prove to be a cure for capable of being tamed, come quickly fruit-tree ailments of all kinds, but I will at the accustomed call, and partake briefly detail a few facts that have come eagerly of offered food. Wm. Bell. an English authority, relates a story of one which had such a strong partiality for warmth that, during the winter season, he "regularly, and contrary to the coldblooded tendency of his nature, came out of his hole, in the evening, and made directly for the kitchen fire, where he would continue to bask and enjoy himself till the family retired to rest." The ignorant and unobserving believe this receive as regards manuring. In the fruitreptile to be poisonous; but this is a fallacy and a mistake.

Setting Raspberries in Summer. The Country Gentleman says: "It is not difficult to make young raspberry plants live when set in summer if rightly man.

"The green plants, after a few weeks' growth, may be taken up early in summer and healthy. I have seen some of the and for several weeks afterward. They most moss growing, miserable specimens should be carefully lifted from the soil of starved orchard trees restored to fruitand the roots immediately placed in a ful condition by making the ground vessel containing a mixture of water and beneath them the winter quarters of soil in a liquid state. The operation suc- sheep and pigs, feeding the same as if of sun. ceeds best if performed in rainy or moist they were in the farmyard, with roots and days, but with care the removal will-succeed at any time, keeping the plants wet and in the shade. The ground should be in a good mellow condition. Set deep and press the soil about them. Under favorable influences they will make a good growth the same season, bear some fruit of nutriment, the trees keep healthy and the next year, and a good crop the year following. But it should not be forgotten that taking up the plants right is all important. They should be removed utilized for increasing our supply of from between the hills so that the cross root, with the fibrous roots from the base of the stem, are all secured, cutting them carefully off without disturbing the other roots. When the work is done carelessly and hurriedly, and they are torn out by pulling, success must not be expected, and such plants will have no buds on the roots and few fibres. The tops are to be cut back, leaving only a few inches for the smaller plants or eight or ten for the larger ones."

In the Orchard.

A. R. Whitney, the well-known Illinois horticulturist and farmer, who is always ready to give the benefit of his long experience to others, tells why he turns sheep into his orchards in preference to swine. The latter root up the ground taking the best apples and leaving the wormy ones; the sheep systematically go over the orchard and pick up the apples that drop early, thus destroying large quantities of worms; they do not root up the ground, but manage to destroy and clear out a great variety of weeds. Mr. Whitney also makes a distinction in the sheep; the Merinos browse too much to suit the orchard-the lower branches of Cotswolds to the acre, in his opinion, are capable of keeping an orchard free from wormy fruit or weeds.

Mr. Whitney employs a strap of iron curved like a shepherd's crook, and bolted to the side of a pole, of sufficient length at the end for gathering apples for the cider press. This hook is placed upon a branch and the fruit broken off, a much better plan than the usual one of beating the tree-tops and battering the fruit. Mr. Whitney has found refuse mortar and lime spread about an apple tree of great benefit, prairie soil being deficient in lime for apple-growing.

History of the Wealthy Apple. Suel Foster, in the Country Gentleman, gives the following history of what he considers one of the best orchard fruits in all the northwest: "About 1865 or 1866 Mr. Gideon, of Excelsior, Minn., sent to Mr. Emerson, of Bangor, Me., for some crab apple seed, for he had tried the common apples and they winter-killed. He received nearly two quarts of seed. He planted the seed, and in five years this some distance around the point of inocuone bore a few specimens of apples. At lation and exuding a copious flow of yelpleased with the tree and its fruit, its dropped on the ground. In fact, each quantity and its quality, that he took off was a great running sore. Upon cutting drawbacks that many occupations present 400 scions and brought to me, asking me open the pears, they were found to be to the women who have themselves and to graft them on the halves, and to send discolored almost throughout their intehim one-half the trees at one or two years rior. Inoculation at the same time on

insignificant in some respects, yet he consented to pay a high price for an undays, but without any exudation, and seems to be conscious of pessessing a known seedling. But it was Mr. Gideon's power to annoy beyond the point of knowledge and faith in the great value of the Wealthy, and his flattering me by saving that he heard that I was an honest man, that induced me to accept his terms. I sent him 1,000 one year trees the next fall, which was, I think, 1875. A few scions had been sent out by Mr. doubt a hybrid of crabs and common apples. Mr. Gideon is quite sure of this, for from the seed of the Wealthy he has obtained crab apples. I have a seedling of the Wealthy bearing this year, which resembles a very large crab apple.

Manuring Fruit Trees.

One of the leading contributors to the London Garden makes the following good practical remarks in favor of a country are finding of great importance:

"It is singular how long some fallacies retain their hold, even after they have been disproved by facts, and of these, one of the most mischievous is the belief that fruit trees and bushes are liable to injury, rather than benefit, from the application of manure. All sorts of diseases, the animal's body, darts at its prey with such as canker and other ailments to which fruit trees are liable, are set down as the result of applying manure to the tons and covering the branches with unsightly roots; whereas, in nine cases out of ten, webs. The remedy is stripping off the leaves it arises from poverty of the soil, causing the roots to run down into the bad subsoil. I am continually hearing complaints from owners of fruit trees as to their untion have invariably found scarcely any surface roots or fibres of any kind, nothing but large, prong-like roots, that run down into the subsoil.

"On inquiry I have usually found that manuring or top-dressing had not been practiced for many years, their owners practices were dangerous. I do not say under my observation at various times, far more prolific source of injury than abundant feeding of the surface roots, growers must form their own conclusions as to the best course to pursue. The fruitful or unfruitful state of orchard trees in nine cases out of ten is entirely dependent on the attention which they grass land is the rule, it is a well-established fact that if the grass is cut off for hay and carried away, the trees soon become unfruitful and die out; while on the contrary, if the grass is fed off, so that the nutriment is returned to the roots in the shape of manure, the trees keep fruitful corn. The finest old specimens of apple and pear trees are generally those in an orchard next to the homestead that is poultry the whole year round. In these

used as a run for calves, sheep, pigs, and orchards the turf is short, and, being full prolific for an indefinite period. Ashes. garden refuse, or any kinl of road scrapings, or even scavengers' rubbish may be orchard fruits. They should be spread roughly on the surface in winter, and in spring harrowed and rolled down firmly. The result will soon be a marked im

provement in the size and quality of the crop. Difference of opinion prevails as to pruning or non-pruning trees, some adopting one system and some another; but, be that as it may, I never knew fruit trees continue to yield good crops for any length of time unless the roots were sup plied with manure in some form or other.'

Pear Blight Infectious.

Professor Arthur, of the New York Experiment Station, took some viscid, yellowish matter exuding from the deceased stem of a blighted tree, and, with a needle, punctured a healthy tree and introduced the virus. In a week's time the inoculated branches showed the blight. The bark turned brown and then blackish about the puncture, the color extending gradually through the stem, passing upward toward the end of the branch much faster than downwards or around the branch. On the ninth day most of the wounds exuded some of the same viscid fluid which was used in the the trees are not safe with them. Any of first place. They were all removed on the long wools are preferable, two good | the thirteenth day to prevent the disease securing any permanent hold on the tree. Most of the infected branches were blackned for a foot or more, and all the tender young leaves as well, all being thoroughly dead. It was noticeable that the full grown leaves were rarely affected, and mostly remained green till the time

of the removal of the branch. On July 24 an inch or so of diseased pear stem was sliced up in a watch glass half full of water, and, after stirring about, the chips were all removed, which left the water slightly milky. This was used to inoculate with, by making a puncture with a pin and adding a small drop from the watch glass. It was applied to the branches of several kinds of fruit, but sufficient time has not elapsed at this writing to show results, except in the case of a very young branch of June berry (Amelanchier Canadensis) about six inches long, which showed unmistakable signs of blight on the sixth day. But the most remarkable results yet secured were gotten by inoculating the fruit of Bartlett pear with this watery infusion. On the sixth day they were all blackened for seven years Mr. Gideon was so well lowish fluid which ran down the side and upon cutting them open only about onefourth the interior was affected.

The experiments, some sixty in number, not confined to the pear, but may attack income; it is not like investing money Gideon the winter before (1874). Such is other pomaceous fruits, as the apple, they are discovered and eaten by this the origin of the Wealthy, which is no quince, English hawthorne and June berry. It is more active, and progresses most rapidly upon young and succulent portions of the tree.

Under the microscope any bit of disof minute bacteria, which fill the water the future-so far as this world is conof the slide in which it is mounted like a cerned. cloud. It is, therefore, not necessary to depend on external appearances in order desire to do some extra work that will pay to determine the progress of the disease in a branch, for the microscope will and cruelly destroyed, they ought to practice which fruit growers in this decide with absolute certainty. There ital invested as a small flock of fowls can not be a rational doubt that the bacteria are the cause of the disease.

Horticultural Notes.

C. W. GARFIELD commends Shaffer's rasp. berry as excellent, the best he has, for market

This month the leaf-eating fall caterpillar get in their work, eating the leaves to skele and crushing the worms.

THE person who depends on the market for his strawberries does not provide his family with half as many as they want, and the only way to see how it pays to have them of your own is to figure what the cost of the quantity consumed would have been if they were pur

THE first week in September should be devoted to giving the apple and peach trees a thorough examination, to see if any borers have found their way into the trees during the summer; if so, they can be very easily removed with the point of a knife, as they are only just under the outer bark.

THE finest old specimens of apple and pear trees are generally those in an orchard next to to prove that starvation of the roots is a the homestead that is used as a run for calves sheep, pigs and poultry the whole year round In these orchards the turf is short, and being both with solid and liquid manures, and full of nutriment the trees keep healthy and prolific for an indefinite period.

BEETS, carrots and other roots suffer more from overcrowding than from weeds. Two roots of any kind left side by side will not produce the weight and value of one if thinned out early. It is not enough to cut out spaces growing parts of Kent, where large in the rows with the hoe. This still leaves orchards of standard trees planted on many bunches with three to six or more roots crowding each other.

> THE American Cultivator observes that it is a common notion that to have finely colored and sweet grapes one must cut off all the leaves above them and expose the fruit directly and fully to the sun. Those who try this method once will not repeat it. Leaves above and be youd the fruit are always necessary to the production of good fruit. If too many leaves may be had, just as certainly can too few be had. Good ventilation, so that the vines are kept dry, is more important than an abundance

> THE horticultural editor of Rural Home says the Rhode Island Greening is fast recovering its lost prestige, while the Baldwin is under the cloud this season. He has seen but fer Baldwin orchards, this year, that are bearing well, and but few Greening orchards that were not bearing well. Come right down to the purpose for which we grow apples, eating raw and for cooking, and the Greening is away ahead of the Baldwin, while for beauty of appearance and keeping qualities, the latter takes the lead.

Many bodily ills result from habitual con stipation, and a fine constitution may be broken and ruined by simple neglect. There is no medicine equal to Ayer's Pills to correct the evil and restore the organs to natural healthy and regular action.



Fanny Field on Poultry-Keeping for Women.

Fanny writes very sensibly in the Prai rie Farmer on the subject of poultrykeeping as a source of revenue for wo men. She says:

"I have received many letters from half invalid women who desire to engage in some light employment that will bring in ready money, and I think it is almost time to put in a protest, not against the letters, but against the perpetual reiteration by some poultry writers of the 'old, old story, to the effect that poultry-keep ing is a very suitable and profitable occupation for women who are not strong enough to engage in any money-making employment that requires downright hard work. Success in poultry-raising can only be won by constant care, close attention to minute details and plenty of hard work thrown in. A semi-invalid may undertake some of the light work connected with poultry-keeping-she may even assume the entire care of a small flock of fowls, and doubtless her health will be benefitted by the out door air and exercise, but she must not expect to derive any great pecuniary benefit from her labor in the poultry-yard; she certainly must not go into the business with the expectation of making a living by it. I do not write this to discourage the half-invalids, but to warn them against indulging in hopes that cannot be realized, and going beyond their strength in the vain effort to accomplish the work that would tax the energies of a well woman. Le your work be according to your strength. But for women who possess an average amount of health and strength, and who have or can get the use of a few acres of land, I can recommend the poultry business as a means of livelihood. I know several women who are supporting themselves and others dependent upon them

from the proceeds of their poultry; and

other women may do equally well, pro-

vided they begin right and stick to the

woman can engage in it without fear of being pointed at as a 'dreadful creature, out of her 'proper sphere.' Next, it is work that can be done at home, and the seem to sustain the following statements: children, instead of being a hindrance The disease known as pear blight is in- can be taught to help in many ways fectious, and may be transmitted from Thirdly, one can start with very little one tree to another by inoculation. It is capital, and the business soon yields an where one must wait six months or a year for 'dividends,' and last but not least, the profits-if the business is rightly managed-are sure; first-class poultry products will always sell at paying prices, and the woman who once masters the eased tissue shows inconceivable myriads | poultry business need have no fears about

> "For farmers' wives and daughters who in cash, I know of nothing that will pay as well in proportion to the time and capwell cared for."

> A VERY simple device as a substitute for a drinking fountain is that in use by a young poultry keeper. He whittles a wooden plug which he fits from the outside into the aperture in the bottom of an ordinary flower pot. Then filling the pot with water he covers it with an inverted earthenware dish and turns it over so that the flower pot stands bottom side up. Owing to the lack of pressure by the exclusion of air the water oozes out slowly in the pan or dish below; so slowly, indeed, that it is occasionally necessary to loosen the plug for a moment to allow s little air into the pot. The lower pan or dish should be about two inches larger in diameter than the rim of the flower pot and not more than one and a half or two inches deep. The circular shape allows a number of hens to drink at the same time, and is quite as effective in keeping the water fresh and clean as a more expensive fountain, besides being available to every one. The lower or drinking pan may be of metal, but an earthenware dish is most desirable. For very young chicks the saucer of a flower pot several sizes larger than the one in use would be deep enough.

HEN turkeys generally lay about twenty eggs. It is a good plan to set the eggs first under hens, giving the turkeys about fifteen of their own eggs to sit upon. I is an unwise, as well as a cruel plan, to set all the turkey's eggs under hens, and make her lay all the season. Late hatched turkeys never grow to a size to realize a profitable price. The turkey's services are lost to her own offspring, for turkeys rear their own young much better than hens do; and it almost invariably happens that a turkey becomes so debilitated by laying all the spring that she wastes away and dies in moulting. The time when turkeys require the greatest care is until they are six weeks old, when the young cocks begin to show a little red on their heads. Dryness is of the first importance large roomy coops, with covered runs are desirable, that the young birds be not allowed to roam in wet weather or when the dew is on the grass.

BEN PERLEY POORE, in the American Cultivator, says that a young farmer in Maryland who sends large quantities of poultry and eggs to the Washington market, sets all of his hens in August, and has fine "broilers" ready when the congressmen arrive in December. He also raises hundreds of bantam chickens, which, when about a month old, he shuts up in small coops, where he gives them all the boiled cracked corn and milk that they can eat and drink. The result is a to of plump little chickens, which, when nicely cooked and served on toasted bread, are almost if not quite equal to game-birds. So delicious are they that hey are in demand at fifty cents each.

Dyspepsia cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

Is designed to meet the wants of a large por tion of our people who are either too poor to employ a physician, or are too far removed to easily call one, and a still larger class who are not sick enough to require me advice, and yet are out of sorts and need a medicine to build them up, give them an appetite, purify their blood, and oil up the ma-chinery of their bodies so it will do its duty willingly. No other article takes hold of the system and hits exactly the spot like

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA It works like magic, reaching every part of the human body through the blood, giving to

all renewed life and energy. My friend, you need not take our word. Ask your neighbor, who has just taken one bottle. He will tell you that "It's the best dollar I ever invested."

MESSRS. C. I. HOOD & Co.: Dear Sirs—Although greatly prejudiced against patent medicines in general, I was induced, from the excellent reports I had heard of your Sarsaparilla, to try a bottle, last December, for dyspepsia and general prostration, and I have received very gratifying results from its use. I am now using the second bottle, and consider it a very valuable remedy for indigestion and its attendant troubles.

Yours truly,

(Firm of Carter & Churchill.)

A gentleman who Gained has been suffering from the Debility and Languar 10 Pounds peculiar to this season, says: "Hood's Sarsaparilla is putting new life right into me. I have gained ten pounds since I began to take it." Has taken two bottles. Hoop's Sarsaparilla is sold by all drug-

gists. Price \$1 per bottle; six for \$5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

AYER'S Ague Cure

IS WARRANTED to cure all cases of ma larial disease, such as Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, and Liver Complaint. In case of failure, after due trial, dealers are authorized, by our circular of July 1st, 1882, to refund the money.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.

business. Poultry-raising has not the COOK'S EVAPORATOR! children to support. Poultry-raising has always, so far as my knowledge extends, Whitenack, Bordine & Co, Tecumseh, Mich NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A SURE THING.

Baldness is only incurable when the hair roots are dead and absorbed, which is a rare condition. In nearly all cases they are simply torpid, and can be stimulated to put forth a new growth of hair by the use of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, the only preparation that cures baldness and restores youthful color to gray hair.

Baldness Cured and Age Rejuvenated.

MRS. AUGUST VALENTINE, of Buffalo, N. Y., had become nearly bald, and though she made use of many of the so-called hair restorers, none had any effect. AYER'S HAIR VROOR did what nothing else could do, and now the lady again has a fine head of hair, thanks entirely to it.

GEO. MAYER, Flatonia, Texas, pre-ented an apparently hopeless case. Baldtime time he was 23 years old he had scarcely any hair left. One bottle of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR started a soft, down growth all over his scalp, and in a few months his head was covered with soft, dark and abundant hair.

Medicinal Virtues.

The rare medicinal powers, emollient, stimulative and tonic, possessed by Ayer's Hair Vigor enable it to cure speedily Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Tetter-sores, Dandruff, Humors of various kinds, and other diseases of the scalp liable to cause baidness. It is not a dye, contains no coloring matter, and effects its rejuvenation of faded or gray hair simply by bringing back the vigor of youth to the roots and color glands of the hair.

The wife of Dr. V. S. Loverson.

J. W. HAMMOND, Lake Preston, D. T., when he was but 40 years old found his hair growing gray. At 50, his hair and whiskers were entirely white. So they continued until he reached 60 years of age, when he began using Ayer's Hair Vigor, three bottles of which sufficed to restore their original rich, dark brown color.

Mrs. O. Davenport, Williamstoren, Vt., became entirely bald at the age of 20 time she tried many hair "restorers" without success. Eventually she used Ayer's correct her head with a fine growth of silky brown hair, twelve inches long.

MRS. O. O. PRESCOTT, Charlestown, Mass., had lost two-thirds of her hair, by its falling out, when she applied AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, and one bottle of it caused her hair to grow out even more handsome than before it began to fall.

MRS. D. N. PARKS, Clio, Michigan, is 57 years of age, and her hair was quite gray, but one bottle of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR restored the color it bore in youth, and she now has "as fine a head of hair as when she was hat 16"? when she was but 16."

VINCENT JONES, Richmond, Ind., lost all his hair in consequence of a severe attack of brain fever. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR brought out a new growth in a few wand it speedily grew long and thick.

A Toilet Luxury.

and color glands of the hair.

The wife of Dr. V. S. LOVELACE, Lovelace, Ky., had very bad Tetter Sores on her head. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR cured them.

The son of JAMES N. CARTER, Occopuan, Va., was cured of Scald-Head by AYER'S HAIR VIGOR.

Herdered Royd, Minneapolis Minn.

Gomplete.

Ladies who have once made trial of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR never after prefer any other hair-dressing, and many of them voluntarily offer such testimonials as the following, from MISS KATE ROSE, Ingersoll, Ont., who writes:

"While keeping my head clear of Dandruff, and preventing Scald Head, it has also caused

by Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Herbert Boyd, Minneapolis, Minn.
was cured by Ayer's Hair Vigor of intolerable Itching of the Scalp.

"While keeping my head clear of Dandruft, and preventing Scald Head, it has also eaused my bair to grow luxuriantly, resulting in my now possessing hair forty-two inches long, and as thick as any one could wish it."

Ayer's Hair Vigor, PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., [Analytical Chemists] LOWELL, MASS. Sold by all Druggists.



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State Journal of Agriculture.

DETROIT, TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1884

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 359,453 bu. against 295,942 bu. the previous week and 204,177 bu. for corresponding week in 1883. Shipments for the week were The stocks of wheat 256,204 bu. now held in this city amount to 200,057 bu., against 153,353 last week, and 168,977 the corresponding week in 1883. The visible supply of this grain on August 16 was 18,653,739 bu. against 16,543,852 the previous week, and 21,028,842 bu, at corresponding date in 1883. This shows an increase over the amount in sight the previous week of 2,104,887 bu. The export clearances for Europe for the week ending August 16 were 2,298,058 bu., against 1,275,216 the previous week, and for the last eight weeks they were 11,971,481 bu. against 8,-663,545 for the corresponding eight weeks in 1883.

The market has continued in its down ward course, and at the present range of prices here No. 1 white and No. 2 red cannot be sold in the interior of the State for more than 75@78c per bu. Those who are bringing in wheat by team realize about Board of Trade prices for it from millers, owing to the light amount coming forward in that way. At such prices wheat growing cannot pay farmers unless they have had a yield of from 35 to 40 bu per acre, a yield that is very seldom reached in ordinary years. It is probable, therefore, that farmers will only sell as they are required to, and that the market will be a slow one all season. The wheat is of unusually fine quality, and will keep 2. well. Of course there is considerable expense attending the holding over of a crop for six, eight or twelve months, and many will sell rather than assume the risk. But those who are not compelled to sell will not be inclined to accept present prices, and the result will be that a larger per centage of the crop will be held over than for some years. On Saturday the market showed considerable animation early in the day, prices advancing a little. Later, under unfavorable reports from other points, the market weakened, and closed lower than on Friday. Yesterday in 1883. this market opened weak, and prices declined from Saturday's closing prices; later a firmer feeling prevailed and part of the loss was regained. White wheat was most in request, and ruled strongest. day amounted to 82,498 bu., against 25,-Sales for the day were 180 cars of sppt. 601 bu. the previous week, and 38,599 Chicago closed about 1c lower than on bu. at the same date last year. The and 83,739 boxes the corresponding week Saturday: Toledo was active but lower. with No. 2 red selling at 80c for spot and August delivery.

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of wheat from August 14th

		,	_							No.1 white.	No. 2 white.	No. 2 red.	No.
Aug	14									90	85	8436	
	15									88		831/4	
66	16									8636	83	8314	
46	18									 85	80%	8316	
66	19						,		 	 86	79	84	7
44	20							,		 8316		841/2	75
46	21								 ٠.	 84	79	841/4	
54	22									 831/2		8316	7
66	23									831/4		84	77
56	25							 	 	 83	80	831/4	

Futures have not been at all active, but have ruled steadier than cash wheat. In No. 1 white the closing quotations each day for the past week were as follows:

Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday Monday	August. 86 85¼ 84 84 83¾	Sept. 86½ 86 84¼ 83¾ 83¾ 83¼	Oct 873 863 853 84 843 843
For No 2 red quo			

closed each day of the past week as fol-

Sept. Oct. 83½ 84 84 84¾ 83¾ 83¾ The prices for No. 1 white and No. 2 red, as appears from statements above are just about even. A week ago No. 1

white was 11c the highest. It is to be hoped that growers this season will not push their crop into market so rapidly as they did last year, when the visible supply became so large as to exercise a grade butter is a drug in the market, and most depressing influence upon values. So long as wheat remains in the grower's | Chicago butter is not doing so well as it hands it has little influence upon the market, but when it is sent forward to market in such quantities as to cause large accumulations, it becomes a potent factor wherewith to depreciate values. It will be wisdom on the part of producers to send forward their crop judiciously, and as demand warrants, rather than to over-

stock the market and cause a further de

pression in values. The low rates of transportation from interior points in the United States to Europe are favorable to this country as a competitor with other countries growing wheat for export that have larger charges to pay for transportation. The charge from British India to United Kingdom is \$4 80 from Kurrachee, \$6 00@6 60 from Bombay and \$6 60@7 20 from Calcutta per ton. To these rates from British Indian seaports the interior charge for transportation has to be added. The seagoing rate is from New York \$1 17@3 00

against seagoing rate from British India of \$4 80@7 20 per ton of 2,000 lbs. The wheat crop of the United Kingdom in 1884 in now placed as probably 89,600. 000 bushels from 2,800,000 acres, or average yield per acre of 32 bush. The crop of 1883 was about 64,000,000 bush. This indicates that the United Kingdom requirements of foreign wheat will be in 1884 5 about 25,600,000 bush less than for 1883-4

The French wheat crop of 1884 promises to give about an average yield per acre, but of variable quality. The reports of the harvest in Germany, Central Europe and Russia, are of a favorable tenor, and a low range of values seems assured. There are reports from Spain of damage in some of the departments to the crops by the ravages of locusts, estimated at \$10,000,000.

The Hungarian wheat crop, at the latest advices, is expected after all to be an average.

Reports from Chili, South America, says that wheat stocks all over the country had been much reduced. The export surplus was expected to be much less than previous estimates.

The following table shows the prices ruling at Liverpool on Monday last, as compared with those of one week previ-

ous:	Aug. 18 per cental.	Aug. 23
Flour, extra State		10s. 5
Wheat, No. 1 white	8e. 7 d.	88. 7
do Spring No 2 '82	7s. 3 d.	78. 3
do do do new		78. 1
do Western 1883		78. 4

CORN AND OATS. The receipts of corn in this market the

past week were 13,347 bu., against 9,234 bu. the previous week, and 9,652 bu. for the corresponding week in 1883. Shipments were 904 bu. The visible supply in the country on August 16, amounted to 4,804,-412 bu. against 4,171,812 bu. the previous week, and 11,325,314 bu at the same last year. The visible supdate ply shows an increase during the week of 632,600 bu. The exports for Europe the past week were 115,613 bu., against 135,070 bu, the previous week, and for the past eight weeks 3,913,287 bu., against 8,-825.283 bu. for the corresponding period in 1883. The stocks now held in this city amount to 21,975 bu., against 12,418 bu. last week, and 18,820 bu. at the corresponding date in 1883. The market is very quiet, and transactions are limited to supplying the local demand. Latest sales of No. 2 were at 54%c, and of new mixed at 53c. Rejected is quoted at 53c. Other markets are in about the same condition as our own. If any active demand should set in values would advance at once, as stocks are very light. But in the absence of any activity in the trade, and the very fair prospects of a good crop, dealers are not inclined to put much faith in the future of this grain. At Chicago the week closed with prices irregular, but higher than a week ago. selling there at 521c for No. In futures August delivery is quoted

521c; September at 52c, and October at 50%c per bu. At Toledo corn is quiet at 56c per bu. for No. 2, 55%c for August and 54%c for September delivery. The Liverpool market vesterday was quoted at 5s. 7d. per cental for new mixed, and 5s. 6d. for old do., an advance of 2d, on new, and no change on old mixed. The receipts of oats in this market the

past week were 87,759 bu, against

26,278 bu, the previous week and 37,038 the corresponding week bu. for The shipments were 13, 516 bu. The visible supply of this grain on August 16 was 1,812,713 bu... against 3,033,953 bu, at the corresponding date in 1883. Stocks in this city on Monvisible supply is the smallest for a numbeen more active the past week, and are quoted at 28c per bu., No. 2 mixed at 26c, and light mixed at 271c. At Chicago oats are firm at a shade lower prices than a week ago. Spot No. 2 mixed are quoted at 25c, August delivery at 25c, September at 251c, and October at 258c. The Toledo market is quoted dull at 261c for No. 2 mixed spot, 26tc for August delivery and 261c for September. The New York market is weak and lower owing to increased receipts of new oats, which have put an end to speculative dealings for the present. Quotations there are as folows: No. 3 mixed, 301c; No. 2 do., 32c; No. 1 do., 33c; No. 2 Chicago mixed, 334c; No. 3 white, 32c; No. 2 do., 341 @35c; No. 1 white, 43c; Western white, 36@43c; State white, 35@371c. These quotations are all for new oats.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Butter shows little activity in the mar ket, but a scarcity of choice stock has made that class of butter a little firmer and enabled holders to obtain a slight advance. Good table butter commands 16@ 17c per lb., and choice 18c per lb. Creamery sells at 22@25c per lb. The receipts of good butter are light, and the bulk of the stock offering is very inferior. Low buyers pay their own prices for it. At was a week ago. The outlet for stock is limited, and under a light demand there has been some accumulation of stock. Low grades are entirely neglected. Quotations there are as fellows: Fancy creamery, 20@21c; fair to choice do, 16@19c; fancy dairy, 17@18c; choice dairy, 15@16c; fair to good do, 13@14c; common grades, 9@12c; packing stock, @71c. At New York some sales of fancy creamery have been made at a slight advance, but other grades are weaker through a lessened demand. Western stock is quiet and unchanged. State stock

is quoted there as follows:		
Creamery, fancy	23	@231/2
Creamery, choice	22	@221/2
Creamery, prime	20	@211/2
Creamery, fair to good	17	@19
Creamery, ordinary		@16
Half-firkin tubs, best		@21
Half-firkin tubs, fair to good		
Welsh tubs, best		
Welsh tubs, fair to good		@18
Quotations on western stock	in	that
market are as follows:		
Western imitation creamery, choice	16	6 @17

The N. Y. Daily Bulletin of Saturday ays of the market:

"Butter has generally favored the buy er. A portion of the trade manifested an inclination to stand out pretty stiffly, and would not modify their views; but they re tain their stocks, and those who have eased off a trifle secured such demand as there was afloat. Home wants continue small, and the export movement was con fined mainly to western creamery and a little dairy, though the latter made a fair-ly favorable showing, inasmuch as shipers paid about former rates on all really fine and attractive stock. Home wants at the moment appear to be very small, and current arrivals meet about all the necessities of the market.

The exports of butter from American ports for the week ending Aug. 16th were 343,702 lbs., against 803,732 lbs. the previous week, and 626,368 lbs. two weeks previous. The exports for the corresponding week in 1883 were 762,831 lbs.

Cheese is quiet in this market at about the figures noted a week ago. Full cream State is quoted at 9@91c per lb., and New York brands at 101@11c, Skims are offered at 5@6c per lb. At Chicago the market has ruled quite firm all week, and some grades show a slight advance. Shippers were quite active, and receipts were readily disposed of. Quotations there are as follows: Full cream cheddars, per lb., 91@ 10c, full cream flats, 10½c; flats slightly skimmed, 5@6c; common to fair skims, 21@4c; low grades, 1@2c; Young America, 111@ 12c. The New York market has had a bad week, and under unfavorable foreign advices, the faulty character of much of the stock offered from the effects of the hot weather, sellers had a hard time of it Liverpool has declined 2s. per cwt. during the week, and stocks there were so large shippers from this side were not anxious to send over any more for the present, and the week closed with a very dull market and prices largely nominal Quotations there are as follows:

State factory, fu'll cream fancy ... State factory, skims, fair to good.
State factory, ordinary.
Ohio flats, prime to choice,
Ohio flats, ordinary to good,
Skims, Pennsylvania, prime to choi
Skims, Pennsylvania, fair to good.

The N. Y. Daily Bulletin of Saturday

says of the market: "Some few buyers were in attendance but the prices they paid were simply a matter of courtesy in some cases, and in others the necessity of sellers in reducing the asking rate. We have heard of goods the asking rate. We have heard of goods passed at 10c, but for business over the tryer 9%c is a postive extreme at the close with 9½c about all that seems to be shown on any bid, and sales made at 91c on which the buyer claims to have obtained as good quality as the highest-priced stock change Real perfection, however, something of a rarity, as nearly every lot a hand is more or less touched with the heat and in some cases the condition is very bad, affording additional excuse for standing off on the part of buy-ers, though the evidences are that good or bad, the stock would have received pretty much the same neglect. Orders from abroad are few and far be tween, the cable continues to weaken, and sellers have literally been without an opportunity for placing their stock. To overcome the difficulties, cold storage and direct consignment are still resorted to and it is believed that nearly half the exports this week will go out on receiver's account. Private advices from abroad ar very tame, and in Canada recent specula tive buyers are said to be making an effort to sell out. Night milk skims continue dull and weak, and Ohio flats slow: th nome trade affording no opportunity for

free sales. The Liverpool market is quoted easy at 51s. per cwt., a decline of 2s. from the figures reported one week ago.

The receipts of cheese in the New York market the past week were 88,734 boxes against 88,458 boxes the previous week, in 1883. The exports from all American ber of years at this date. The market has ports for the week ending Aug. 16th foot up 4,957,553 lbs., against 7,932,526 lbs. the values are a shade higher. No. 2 white previous week, and 7,984,570 two weeks ago. The exports for the corresponding week last year were 7,884,547 lbs.

HOPS.

Fine weather in England, with the re sult of dull markets there, has affect ed markets on this side of the Atlantic. because many dealers expected to see sharp demand for stock for export. The markets are weaker at all points, except perhaps in the New York hop districts, where growers, seeing that their crop is fully 25 per cent short of that of last year, are very firm. The hops offering as yet as of last year's growth, and the quality is very poor. Prices obtained for them are no criterion as to what good hops will be worth. Picking is in progress in New York, and growers expect prices to start at about 25c, although dealers are not of fering more than 22@23c. The N. Y. Daily Bulletin says of that market:

"The market is exceedingly dull. There are no buyers to speak of and very lew goods on offer. Prices are nomina as a matter of course. As yet there seems to be comparatively little contracting in the interior for new crop. Numerous of-fers of 25c continue to be heard of, but mand for 30c, hence a halt pending new developments that will cause one interest or the other to give away."

Emmet Wells, in his last circular, bears" the market to the best of his ability. He says:

"Since August 1 the cool weather and favorable showers have greatly improved the outlook in all the hop districts of the outlook in all the hop districts of the United States. Lice have decreased the United States. Lice have decreased in Wisconsin and Michigan; the late crop promises an abundant yield of fair quality in those States and will be an increase that of 1883 by fully 25 per cent. From the Pacific coast continued favorable reports are received. The New York able reports are recentled. The shortage crop is promising finely, and the shortage will probably be much less than had been estimated. * * * Altogether the crop promises largely to exceed the total 1883, and with an improved outlook in England and on the continent we will be able to export all that may be needed without any advance in prices."

The rose colored report from Wisconsin Wisconsin the crop is far from promising, and in some sections will be light. The Times, of Waterville, N. Y. says of the prospects there:

"Since Tuesday no change in the mar ket has taken place, and but little trading has been done. A few have been shipped to brewers at 25@26c for best. The few hops on offer are so far from choice, that no satisfactory business can be done in Holders want choice prices for tioz.

New York are lightly valued at 21@22c. This market is harder to buy 1883's on This market is harder to buy 1883's on than New York. There are some choice held, but not offered at market price earn of no sales of new, 25c is talked and a few would take a small quantity of fine new for delivery within a fortnigh at that. There does not seem to be a dis position to do anything on speculation, however, and the market will start on the basis of orders. Growers are going to be very firm, as seedlings came down more than one-third short, and Humphreys are even lighter, as proved by some 8 or 10 yards which have been or are being picked. It is argued that clusters will fall one third short. We think our previous est We think our previous esti mate of one-fourth less hops in the State than last year as near as we can strike

the average. Quotations in the New York market vesterday were as follows:

N. Y. State, crop of 1983, choice do do do good to prime... 23@ 25 do do do low to fair ... 22@ 23 do olds... Nominal Pacific coast, crop of 1883, fair to prime... 23@ 25 The outlook in England is improving,

and the market is dull in consequence. Germany will not have more than half an average crop. The prospects are fair as yet for good prices for good hops.

WOOL.

There is little thange to note in values of wool since our last report, but there is no doubt that the market is slowly strengthening. The demand for some grades of wool is fair for the season, and holders are firmer in their views. One thing that has given them more confidence is the result of the sales of colonial wools at London the past week, when from 10,000 to 11,000 bales were disposed of each day, with prices closing firm and buyers competing with considerable spirit for the offerings. The prices realized were too high to admit of importation into the United States, at present values of wool here, and holders of choice wool are therefore not inclined to abate their demands. At Boston the past week the sales foot

up 2,802,000 lbs. of domestic and 204,400 lbs. of foreign, as compared with 3. 558,200 lbs. domestic and 214,300 lbs. for eign for the previous week, and 2,710,100 lbs. domestic and 92,000 lbs. foreign for the corresponding week in 1883. The receipts of wool in Boston the past week have been 14,080 bales domestic and 117 bales foreign; against 14,388 bales domestic and , 165 bales foreign the previous week, and 13,045 bales domestic and 730 bales foreign for the corresponding week of last year. The sales of domestic fleeces in that market included 181,000 lbs Ohio XX at 35@ 36c; 25,100 lbs do do at 34@35c; 94,500 ths Ohio X and XX at 33@35c; 5,000 ths X at 33c; 115,000 lbs Michigan X at 31c; 31,-000 lbs Michigan and Wis. X, part at 301c; 48,000 lbs No. 1 Ohio at 32@33c. The sales of combing and delaine fleeces comprised 28,000 lbs. Ohio and Penn. fine delaine at 36@37c; 35,000 lbs. delaine at 33@35c: 67.500 lbs. Michigan delaine at 33@34c: 18,000 lbs. Ohio delaine at 341c 41,000 lbs. unwashed combing at 22@28c. Of foreign wools the sales included 80, 800 lbs. Australian at 36c, and 3,600 lbs. New Zealand at 35c.

The New York market, while far from active, certainly shows a better feeling prevailing in the trade, and really choice wools appear to be held with considerable firmness. Among the sales of domestic fleeces in that market were 15,000 lbs X and XX Ohio fleeces at \$3@341c; 10,000 lbs X Michigan do at 29@30c; 10,000 lbs New York State do at 281c; 15,000 lbs 1 blood combing at 31@311c; 3,000 lbs unwashed do do on private terms; 5,000 lbs fine delaine at 35c; 10,000 lbs medium combing at 354c; 12,000 lbs washed combing at 32c; and known, and I guarantee him ample satis-3,000 lbs unwashed combing at 23½c: The S. Economist says of the market: "It is true there is a steady fair demand

for the choicest wools, and grades of this sort are not so abundant, and being want ed more than other classes they are held by those who are able to carry them with rather more firmness, but there are other free sellers in the market and anyone who has the cash or is in good credit can buy wool of any sort still cheap enough. We can hardly quote a good XX Ohio yet above 34c, but those that are able as we said before to carry their wool, will not sell at this price, and expect before the end of the year to secure much better prices when the money markets becom easier and the silent mills once more be come buyers and consumers of the staple "Our telegraphic advices from San Francisco to day report more doing there and a stronger market, after a long season of languor and depression. Good grades of fine free Texas spring wools continue in fair request at steady and firm prices. There is some inquiry for good Territory, and pulled wools of the better sorts are in demand at low but full present values.

The Boston Advertiser of Friday las

says of that market: "The market is in a very healthy condi tion and in fine staple wools there is a hard-ening tendency. Ohio XX fleeces are firm. and one sale of 25,000 ths was reported at 351/c. This description of wool is not plenty and one house reported a bid of 30c for a small lot, which they were unable to accept, as the large business of the past month had left them with their work behind and they had none of this particu-lar grade opened. One sale of 50,000 ths was reported at 35@36c, but it is safe to say that the market is firm at 344@35c. In Michigan fleeces there was little doing and sales ranged from 301@31c, which is a fair quotation for X. Territory wools were seemingly in good demand and num-bers of round lots were reported. * * * There is a steady feeling to all lines, and, with a steady tone to the woolen good and an improvement expected, it would look as if wool would be sustained. Prices are considered very low, and still there is little disposition shown to speculate, and about all the business is on manufacturers account. In foreign wools there is little doings and stocks are very light. One lot of 80,000 the Australian was reported on private terms, but a fair quotation for the grade is given at 35@38c. Carpet vools are dull.

MR. W. H. CLARK, of Clyde, Oakland County, one of our best known drovers has been making some heavy purchase of Merino rams. He has taken this year's crop of lambs from Adam Diehl, of and Michigan is only partly correct. In Highland, numbering 37. These are regi tered and are said by those who have seen them to be a fine lot. He has also bought the season's crop of John Gamble and Robert Potts, of Milford. These are not registered, but show very fine breeding. This fall will probably see all of these young rams landed in the west, where they will be used to advantage in grading up the flocks of that sec-

THE STATE FAIR.

In reply to many inquiries as to the facilities provided by the Society for the handling of live stock shipped to the Fair, Mr. J. C. Sterling, the Secretary of by other railroads. Passengers from that road will also be delivered at the grounds. The buildings are nearly all completed, and the grounds in fine shape. Main, or Exposition Hall, situated near the entrance gate, is completed; the dimensions are 250x48 feet, with a wing (Art Hall) 48x75 feet, and one, 100 by 48 feet, Machinery Hall. Other buildings now ready for use are Horticultural Hall, 30 by 140 feet; Carriage Hall, closed, 24x100 feet; Carriage Hall, open, same dimen sions; Poultry House, 24 by 96 feet; Implement Building, 48 by 150 feet; 400 horse stalls; same number for cattle: 400 sheep and swine pens, and a grand stand capable of seating 3,500 people. A very large number of entries are already book ed, and more coming in by every mail. The buildings are well arranged, and the facilities afforded exhibitors will be the best they have ever had at a State Fair. Everything now promises a successful exhibition.

AN EXPLANATION IN REGARD TO PEDIGREES OF ESSEX SWINE.

STATE AGRI'TURAL COLLEGE, LANSING, Aug. 20, 1884.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. My attention has been called to som statements made by your correspondent "On the Wing," in your issue of the 12th in regard to "the manager of the State Agricultural Farm" and "the redtapeism" there practiced.

I have neither the time or inclination to notice the criticisms of those who seem to labor under the erroneous idea that to criticise the College stock and manage ment is essential or helpful in writing of the stock of some ambitious breeder; but the FARMER has always been so eminently fair in its treatment of this manager and his department, that he dislikes exceedingly to be misrepresented in its columns, and I therefore beg you to in dulge me in a brief reply.

In the winter of 1882 and '83, a Mr Wright, of Holly, wrote me inquiring for Essex pigs of fine breeding, price, etc. replied, and this gentleman ordered a pair of spring pigs, paying \$25 for same. Some time after I received a letter expressing satisfaction with the first purchase, and ordering a third pig, which was sent for \$15. No pedigrees were asked for and none sent. I think I have never received a word from Mr. Wright from the time of his second order, until some two months ago, when a request came for the pedigrees-this a year and a half after the purchase. I immediately wrote Mr. Wright, giving him the breed ing of the ancestry of his pigs, and as sured him of their purity, and also that there was no Register of Essex swine and mentioned the fact that I had pur chased four Essex pigs of Joseph Harris of Rochester, N. Y., the leading breeder of Essex swine in this country, but no pedigrees came with them. No reply has been received from Mr. Wright, and I supposed all was satisfactory until your correspondent airs the grievances of this gentleman. He has never in any way expressed any dissatisfaction with his pur chases. If he has been wronged in any way, all he needs to do is to make it faction.

immaculates who never makes mistakes He does frequently. He will be happy always to correct them, and I may say this is the first instance where any complaint has reached my ears from gentlemen who have purchased stock at the So far as the charge of red tapeism is

concerned, the present manager is a man of too few words, and too much directness, o indulge in that kind of foolishness.

If "On the Wing" will fly collegeward some day, and learn something in a direct way of our methods of work, he will I rust in the future be inclined to treat us with justice-only that and nothing more. Yours truly,

SAM'L JOHNSON.

The British Grain Trade.

The Mark Lane Express, in its review of the British grain trade for the past

week says: The harvest is already finished in the earlier districts. Should heat continue the harvest will be finished this week. Returns so far received show the average yield of various grains per acre is as folows: Wheat, 33 bushels; barley, 33; oats, 29; beans, 26; peas, 25. Rates for wheat are declining. The finest red wheat commands from 34s to 36s, and white wheat 38s per quarter. Such prices never occur-red before in this country. It is probable they will decline still more. The condi-tion of foreign trade is intangible and in lescribable. Cash offers are the only test what values really are. is large. Flour is cheaper. It declined during the week 1s. per sack all around. Maize is weaker. In barley, beans and beas nothing is doing. Oats are dull.

From Ohio comes reports of great suf-

fering for want of rain. The drouth there has been long continued and severe. The farmers and gardeners are greatly discouraged. Their crops are being burned out, and for weeks they have been kept busy in drawing water or driving their live stock to distant streams. Along all the railroads fires are reported. In many places the fences have been burned, and the flames swep over the adjoining meadows and stubble fields. In some parts of Kentucky rain is also very much needed; for the want of it the tobacco crop is being seriously injured.

Hog cholera is raging with great violence at some points in Illinois, and at Hillsboro many farmers have lost heavily. Favette County is also said to be suffer ing badly. All remedies have proved worthless so far. including Dr. Haas' wonderful cure-all. It is said that in some sections farmers will not have hogs sufficient for their own use this season.

THE administrator's sale of the estate of the late James C. Hamilton, as advertised in last week's FARMER, will bring some of the highest bred Shorthorns in the United States under the hammer. The herd numbers over a hundred head, and comprises the Society, says that arrangements have Airdrie Duchesses, Barringtons, Kirkley been made with the Grand Rapids and ingtons, Roses of Sharon and Young Indiana Railroad to deliver at the Fair | Marys. The sale will take place at Flat grounds, free of charge to exhibitors, all Creek, Bath Co., Ky., on the 24th and stock and articles for exhibition arriving 25th of September, On the 26th Messrs. Williams & Hamilton will offer a draft from their well known herd, including 50 head of fashionable and popular families, at Mt. Sterling, Ky. It is safe to say that it will be a long time before Shorthorn

> THE total number of hogs packed in the West since March 1 amounts to 2,860,-000 as compared with 2,585,000 one year since. The indication are favorable for a liberal supply of hogs in the West for some weeks to come. The exports of the product continue to fall largely behind last year, the reduction for the week ended last Saturday being nearly 3,000,000 lbs. of lard and 5,000,000 lbs of bacon, as compared with the corresponding week last season. Both live hogs and pork products, however, are firmly held, and higher than two weeks ago.

breeders have such an opportunity as this

sale will present to secure animals of such

high breeding."

Co., who gave us a call the past week, says his wheat crop turned out unexpectedly heavy. From one piece of five and a half acres he got 221 bushels, threshers' measure, over 40 bushels to the acre, and all would grade No. 1 white. The seed was about half and half Diehl and Clawson.

MR. LYMAN BROOKS, of Novi, Oakland

A GREAT deal of the wheat being received at Chicago from the West is affected with smut.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan. The Greenville band tournament was a suc-

Rev. J. G. Miller, of Allegan, dropped dead n his room on the 23rd.

Hon. H. C. Lewis, of Coldwater, died at Hifton Springs, N. Y., last week. Wheat was sold for 72½ cents per bushel in Charlotte last week; good wheat, too.

Fred. Curtis is building a new two story rick block at Addison, which will contain the As proof that Michigan can grow tall corn, he Owosso Press exhibits a stalk eleven feet

Four thousand veterans and 30,000 people vere on the grounds at Camp Mason, at Battle Creek, last week.

A young German named August Conrad ommitted suicide at Adrian last week, by shooting himself. Luther Novis, of West Bay City, while delir ous with fever, sprang from the dock into the river and was drowned.

John Bukerhauer, drunk, was run over by the cars between Saginaw and Bay City on the 22nd, and cut in pieces. The will of H. C. Lewis, of Coldwater, leaves

his fine art gallery, with the exception of the statuary, to the University. Wm. Young, of Port Huron, was drowned in the St. Clair River while bathing, on the 91st, being seized with cramps.

A three-year-old girl named Mary Boehma was run over by a loaded truck wagon in this city on the 21st, and instantly killed. Lincoln Buzzard, a member of the Freshman

class at Michigan University, was drowned at Base Lake, last week, while bathing. George Ferguson, of Verona, stabbed last week in a drunken quarrel with his bilaw, Chas. Myers, of Climax, is dead.

Elijah Messick was instantly killed at Bellaire, on the 31st, by a sweep pile which started while he was in its way.

Wm. Thornton, of Sherwood, Branch Co., om a train last week, a dead and terribly mangled the next day.

A wealthy farmer has bought ten acres be-St. Clair and will sink a salt well at once, and put up a block for its manufacture. An Almont man has been supplying the vil-

lagers with potatoes which he peddled out to them after stealing them from the gardens. Fiint Globe: G. P. Perkins, of Gaines, re ports having harvested 20 acres of Claws wheat that averaged 34 bushels to the acre. A hotel and blacksmith's shop at Mt. Mor

is were burned last week, the fire originating from sparks from forest fires in the vicinity. David Wright, of Brighton, brutally whip ped one of his children last week. A warrant was sworn out for his arrest, but he had skip-

A child belonging to John Spaulding, of Homer, died a few days ago from the effects of a peanut which became lodged in its

Dr. Charles Rynd, of Adrian, sity, died very suddenly on the 20th, of rheu matism of the heart.

T. Buell, of Union City, lost his barn and

ontents by sparks from a steam thresher last reek. The barn contained his wheat and oat rops and 25 tons of hay. Adrian Times: A man attempted to drive

some large swine to the cheese factory. It took four hours to drive them 60 rods, and three of them died within that time. Chester Hazard, of Geneva township, Liv-ingston County, 88 years old, was found lying lead beside his boat on the shore of Long Lake, on the 21st. He had lived on his farm

since 1845.

Mrs. Linsley, of South Haven, was arrested on the 21st, on a charge of causing the death of her little girl, two years old, by brutal reatment. Infuriated citizens threatened to ynch the woman.

A fire at Monroe, last week, destroyed Wall-dorf's paper mill, Toll's sand mill, the ice house belonging to W. C. Sterling, and Gauthler's fish freezer. Loss about \$20,000, with very light insurance. Forest fires are doing much damage in Bay ogemaw, and Iosco Counties, burning out

armers and destroying timber. Merrill & Co.'s farm camps are also burned The Stockwell & Darragh Furniture Com pany, of Grand Rapids, assigned last week, to protect the creditors and prevent the property

from being attached to secure claims. Adrian Times: At Mr. Parker's, of Mad-ison, while men were threshing wheat, some straw was set on fire, and a conflagration was only averted by smothering the blaze with the

large canvass used to cover the separator. An elderly man, supposed to be an excursionist, was knocked down in this city, last week, by a wagon, and received injuries which will probably prove fatal. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital. There was nothing on his person to give clue to his name or residence.

Prisoners in the Grand Haven jail procured tools from outside parties in some unknown manner, and succeeded in cutting a hole in the jail floor, close to the wall, and were just the jail floor, close to the wall, and were just the state of the ready to depart by it when the officers discovered the little scheme and they were retired to private life in their cells.

Thomas Murphy, of Jackson, while insane, murdered his wife on the 21st, by stabbing he with a pair of shears. Murphy was night watchman at the Purifier Works, and was out of his head from overwork for some time previous to his murderous assault. After his paroxysm of insane fury had passed he went to the police headquarters and gave himself Some mighty mean sneak thief, says the Flint Globe, entered the Baptist Church at Fenton while Mrs. Tupper was cleaning it, and set from the pocket of her dress \$50 in money. She had exchanged the dress with the money in it for an old one to work in, and had rolled it up and laid it under a seat. The money represented the accumulations of the summer, and was to have been used in buying supplies for the winter.

Wm. A. Stewart, of Bennington, Shiawassee County, was last seen in Owosso July 23rd. His wife describes him as follows, and begs any person having any knowledge of him to comperson having any knowledge of him to com-municate with her: Age 34 years, six feet tall, eyes blue, hair and mustache dark brown. Wore black dress coat, brown overalls, heavy dark pants, black hat, new pair of shoes, buckled on the sides; had in his pockets a jack-knife with two blades, a police whistle, and a match safe.

Port Huron Times: A new game is being played on unsuspecting housekeepers in Port Huron. A man of the tramp order makes his appearance at the kitchen floor with a needle and thread in his hand, says he has torn his clothes, and asks for the loan of a thimble to be used in repairing damages. As soon as it is handed him he modestly retires out of sight to do his mending and is seen no more. In this way he is probably able to pick up quite a valuable assortment of silver thimbles, which he finds no great difficulty in turning into money.

The Ionia Sentinel says there may be of The Ionia Sentinei says there may be on years in politics, but none in soap. A patent "lightning cradicator" man canvassed that city, selling his peculiar goods for 25 cents per small cake, its chief virtue being its power to remove grease from clothing. A lady who remove grease from clothing. A lady purchased was struck with the similarit the appearance of the compound to that do a article bought at a local grocery, three bars for a quarter, compared the two and decided they were one and the same thing. The rogue made many sales. rogue made many sales.

A fire destroyed a considerable part of the own of Newark, O., last week. The New York Herald gets its transatlantic

Wilbur F. Storey, formerly brilliant jour-nalist, is adjudged by physicians an imbecile Mary Clemmer Hudson, well known news paper correspondent of Washington, died las

Oil producers at Oil City, Pa., have resolved to stop work till next January in order to raise the price. Miss Sarah Bessenger, of Oswego, N. Y., fall

from a fourth story window and was instanti killed on the 22nd. Adolph Dills, a German of Sioux City, eloped

last week with a girl of thirteen, leaving wife and ten children behind. Louis Meyer, a butcher of Winfield, L. I., locked himself in his large ice box one hot day last week, and froze to death.

A wealthy farmer named Burns, living near Winona, Minn., was stung in the face by a bee last week and died from the effects.

The Sprague estate property at Augusta, Me., which cost \$2,000,000 15 years ago, was sold at auction last week for \$200,000. It is said that Surgeon Woodward, who died last week, never recovered from the effects of his constant attendance on President Garfield

The pleuro-pneumonia among the Jersey cattle of Illinois is pronounced the most ous outbreak that has occurred for a Lowell, Mass., manufacturing companies will shut down for a week, commencin September 1, in consequence of heavy stock

and low prices. Keosaugua, Ia., was terribly excited las week over a disease closely allied to choice in its symptoms, from which a number of per-sons have died.

Hunters and Indians had a fight about a mile from Winnipog, Manitoba, last week, in which one Indian was killed and a white man seriously injured.

Warner & Merritt, fruit dealers and large importers, of Philadelphia, have suspended. The firm had a capital of \$200,000 and its credit had always been good.

Chris Bowman, intoxicated, went into a saloon at Reading, Pa., on the 21st, and drank a pint of whisky. He was found dead in his own door yard next day. Louis Ziegler, proprietor of a hotel at Rose-

berg, Oregon, was burned to death last week while rescuing the guests from the burning building. One woman was fatally burned. Casselton, D. T., was taken possession of by 80 tramps last week, who drove the families out of their homes. The sheriff's posse cap-tured four tramps and turned the others out of

Mrs. Freece, of Shelbyville, Ind., put arseni instead of baking powder into biscuit and served them at dinner. Her mother and herself cannot live and her two year-old child is dead.

The government launch Daphne exploded her boiler at Memphis, Tenn., on the 21st, killing Pavmaster N. Godden and three employes, and a newsboy who happened to be on board.

D. D. Whedon, son of Rev. Dr. D. Whed on, editor of the Methodist Quarterly Review, was found dead in the woods near his home, at Elizabeth, N. J., with a bullet through his orain, last week . Thirty-two mills at Holyoke, Mass., were

compelled to shut down last week by a leakage in the dam, throwing 13,000 operators tem-corarily out of work. It is the first shut down in the city's history. Kate Smusley, of Fort Plain, N. Y., was taken ill nearly two years ago with spinal disease. She became hopeless of a cure and now is at the point of death from starvation. She has swallowed nothing in 164 days.

At the close of a camp-meeting at Newton Pa., a riot occurred, during which Wm. Smearmund, of Huntington, was murdered. Smearmund was not concerned in the riot, and his assailant is unknown. Vanderbilt has sold Maud S. to Robert Bon-

ner; the reputed price being \$40,000. It is said the little "queen of the turt" will not trot her best with Vanderbilt holding the lines, and so he does not care to hold her. At Shamokin, Pa., a fire broke out in a coal mine, 1,500 feet below the surface, and in the endeavor to flood the slope, by boring to turn the water of a creek into one colliery and thus

At Youngstown, Ohio, on the 20th, a two-year-old child of Michael Hogan was killed by his eight year-old brother. The latter was in a tree hacking at the limbs with a hatchet. The blade flew off the handle and fell upon the baby, cutting its head open. The acting land commissioner will put 3

stop to the practice by lumber companies in California of hiring men by wholesale to make land entries, and then have the lumber agents appear and pay for the land as agents of entry en, in this manner securing the property for the companies. The United States steamer Tallapoosa (Vi

ided with a coal steamer off Martha's Vine-yard on the night of the 21st, and sunk in ten minutes. Two men were drowned. The Tal-lapoosa was en route to Newport to receive Secretary Chandler and friends, whose offsets ecretary Chandler and friends, whose effects vere on board. When nearing Kankakee, Ill., on the 21st,

When nearing Kankakee, Ill., on the 21st, sunday school excursion train of 15 cars was run into by a train on the Illinois Central. James Penn was killed and about a dozen mor or less seriously hurt. Two or three will probably die. The engineer on the Illinois Central train claims his brakes refused to work. It is now believed that the missing president of the bank at Albion, N. Y., A. S. Warn has been guilty of mismanaging an estate over \$5,000,000, of which he was trustee, a

ver 5,000,000, of which he has at the unison uspicion points to an endeavor to poison ne of the heirs who was insisting on his acounting to the estate. Warner is still miss-Miss Alice Higgs, of Macon, Ga., was murdered by her cousin, in revenge for her having refused his addresses. Since the murder, the miscreant has been hunted by all the mer in the county. Miss Higgs' father has been guarded, Conner having declared an intention to kill him too, and an attempt was made last week to poison the watchers by putting poison into water used

nto watermelons, and also into by the family. A \$60,000 bridge at Harrisburg, Pa., was completely wrecked by a freight train which jumped the track, the cars striking the sides of the structure with such force as to move it for the structure with such force as to move it.

from its foundation and topple it into une water. Cars and bridge piled 50 feet high.

into the burning one, seven men were scated by the gas liberated.

DIRECTORY

Michigan Breeders.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

ompliance with the laws of the State of Kentucky requiring all the personal property of estates to be sold publicly, I will as Administrator of

AMES C. HAMILTON, DECEASED - SELL -ENTIRE HERD OF BATES SHORTHORNS.

At His Late Residence, FLAT CREEK, Bath County, KY.,

THE 24th AND 25th SEPTEMBER, 1884. heherd numbers more than one hundred head of the following families: Airdrie Duchess. Barrington, Kirklevington, Rose haron and Young Mary, and will include his Pure Bates Stock Bulls, 2d Duke of Kent 51119, Barrington Duke 37622 and that of Kent, No. in Vol. 27. Catalogues may be had by applying to me after August 10th.

GEO. G. HAMILTON, Administrator.

P. O. Flat Creek, Bath County, Ky.

SEPTEMBER 26, 1884, Williams & Hamilton, of Mt. Sterling, Ky., will sell a select draft of about fifty head their Longwood Herd, which will include Kirklevingtons, Craggs, Hilpas, Places, Rose of Sharons, Young Maries, Phyland Josephines, topped by 4th Duke of Geneva (30958), Grand Duke of Geneva (28756), Geneva Wild Eyes 51776 and Barlon Dake 37622. Apply to them at Mt. Sterling, Ky., for catalogues.

some narrow escapes, but no one. This is the second accident of ter which has happened to this

shed which covered the elegant memo-nument of Gov. E. W. Morgan, of N. process of erection at Cedar Hill ceme-t Hartford, Coun., was burned on the he 21st, and the monument ruined. costly Italian marble, beautifully d valued at \$50,000. The contractor, the loss falls, is ruined by it. It is twas the work of men who had a nst those engaged in the work.

must pay France eight million france ans Makart, the celebrate 1 Austrian

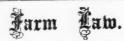
lora is decreasing at Marseilles and n, but increasing in the provinces. At ont, near Toulon, a priest died at the al-

Bray, France, last week 17 workmen were y an accident in the underground aled to connect the rivers Oise and

now was bombarded by the French on race of the 23rd. It is reported that ach captured the Chinese fleet, with two French boats.

Nile is falling several inches daily. sage of the lower cataracts is impos-less a rise in the river takes place. It rally admitted at Cairo that the British ion up the Nile for Gordon's relief is

annual convention of the Y. M. the annual convention of the Y. M.
the world met at Berlin last weekBernstoff gave the address of weluperor William sent a letter of symart Bernstoff was re-elected presiW. H. Seagram, of London, secre-



uiries from subscribers falling under this ed will be answered in this column if the replies general interest. Address communications denry A. Haigh, Attorney, Buhl Block, Detroit

Fish Law.

BENGAL, August 19, 1884. aw Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR:-Is there any law prohibit the people from fishing in the streams Clinton or Ionia Counties with nets or SUBSCRIBER.

Answer.-The case of the above inquiry uld seem to be covered by the following visions of the statute of this State: he Act of March 9th, 1867, provides that it shall not be lawful hereafter to ish with seines, or any species of continus nets, in any of the inland lakes or nall streams of the counties of Branch, ivingston, Cass, St. Joseph, Ionia, Kent, nesee, Calhoun, or in any of the lakes, vers or streams of Macomb County.' Howell's Statutes, Sec. 2189. The act of March 16, 1865, as amended in 1879, proes: "That it shall not be lawful herefter at any time to fish with seines, pond ets, trap nets, or any species of continu s nets, or during the month of March or pril by spearing or shooting, in any of ewaters in the State of Michigan, exept lakes Michigan, Superior, Huron, Clair, and Detroit rivers and Lake rie, and the harbors connected with said akes. Provided, nothing in this act shall be construed as prohibiting sole wners of fish ponds from fishing therein they may think proper, or as prohibit ng any person from catching mullet, ickers, redsides, wall-eyed pike, or sturcon, during the months of March, April

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ad May, by spearing or with dip nets."

owell's Statutes, 2195.

IF YOU WANT Profitable Employment HE NEW LAMB KNITTER CO.

For Full Information. ry operator can earn from one to three Juniary operator can earn from one to three lars per day in any community in the Northein des on our New Lamb Knitter.

Juniary of Fabric on Same Machine.

You can wholly finish twelve pairs ladies' full-aped stockings or twenty pairs socks or mittens day: Skilled operators can double this protton. Capacity and range of work double that the old Lamb knitting machine. Address

The New Lamb Knitter Co.,

117 and 119 Main St., west, Jackson, Mich,

SWEETLAND'S DOLLAR DRYER!



eccipt of \$1 I will send to any address ore sample Family Fruit Dryers, to use a tove. Nothing like it in the world. Its wanted everywhere that fruit grows. In illustrated catalogue and price dist of all ferent styles of Dryers I manufacture. Tanging from \$1 to \$250. Address J. B. SWEETLAND,

Box 407, Pontiac, Mich.

GREAT AUCTION SALE

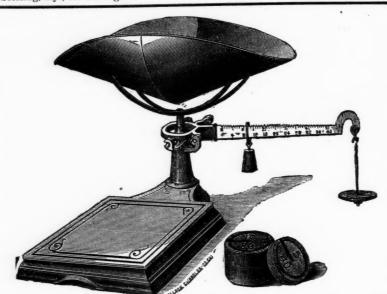
tered Swine on Grounds of Central Mich registered Swine on Grounds of Central Mich.

Hichitarial Society during their Fair in October.

Legrand herds of Berkshires, Poland-Chinas d'Suffolks of Turner & Hudson, Spring
Elerds, Lansing, Mich. All will be sold that the coclosed out before said Fair. The choicest rains and some of the grandest animals in merica are in these herds. Now is your chance au26-

raverse Red Wheat.

ree on car here at \$6 for two bushels, bags inded. A hardy, baid white chaff wheat. Largyielder of any wheat grown here this year.
it to accompany orders. Have but a limited
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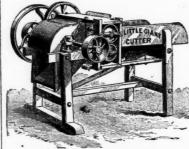


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Poetry.

ASHES.

I saw the gardener bring and strew Gray ashes where blush roses grew, The fair still roses bent them low, Their pink cheeks dimpled all with dew, And seemed to view with pitying air The dim gray atoms lying th Ah! bonny rose, all fragrancies, And life and hope and quick desires,

What can you need or gain from these Poor ghosts of long-forgotten fires? The rose tree leans, the rose tree sighs, And wafts this answer subtly wise: All death, all life are mixed and blent, Out of dead lives fresh life is sent: Sorrow to these is growth for me, And who shall question God's decree?"

Ah, dreary life, whose gladsome spark No longer leaps in song and fire, But lies in ashes gray and stark, Defeated hopes and dead desire, Useless and dull and all bereft-Take courage, this one thing is left, Some happier life may use thee so, Some flower bloom fairer on its tree, Some sweet or tender thing may grove

To stronger life because of thee. Contest to play an humble part, Give of the ashes of thy heart, And haply God, whose dear decrees Taketh from those to give to these, Who draws the snow-drop from the snows, May from those ashes find a rose. -Susan Coolidge

A LOVER'S QUARREL

late the lilt of love's bright measure There has crept a curious jar and halt; It does not give us the same sweet pleasure; But I have kept time-it is not my fault When you struck false chords I winced and bore it You turned the wrong pages and then blamed me You skipped whole bars when we tried to go o'erit And now we are hopelessly out of key.

And you are penitent, dear, and ready To try the whole melody once again; But I am worn out, and my hand is unsteady; I tell you I cannot go over the strain. My nerves are unstrung and my head is weary; I have lost all interest and do not care; You must play it alone-if the task is dreary,

Why, just remember who spoiled the air. What fearful discords we make in closing-Though our touch was perfect when we began The piece is worthy a god's composing, But 'tis badly rendered always by man.

I played my part with power and passion, And now I am done with that duet; But you ran through it in iale fashion-You'll play it better with someone yet. -Ella Wheeler

THE LAW OF LIFE.

By thy own soul's law learn to live, And if men thwart thee take no heed. And if men hate thee have no care, Sing thou thy song and do thy deed, Hope thou thy hope and pray thy prayer And claim no crown they will not give, Nor bays they grudge thee for thy hair.

Keep thou thy soul-sworn steadfast oath, And to thy heart be true thy heart; What thy soul teaches learn to know, And play out thine appointed part: And thou shalt reap as thou shalt sow Nor belned nor hindered in thy growth, To thy full stature thou shalt grow



THE SILVER BULLET.

In 1869 Lawrence Nutting was a United States marshall in the southern district of Virginia. The State was at that time fairly overrun with outlaws of all classes. Bush-whackers, highwaymen, counterthe country side among the mountains, and far from towns and cities upon lonely roads; while gamblers and desperadoes swarmed in and about the settlements. Frime was frequent, and the life of a United States officer was a series of stir ring adventures involving great danger and demanding as great tact and personal bravery.

But Nutting proved himself worthy and fit for the office. A young man of temperate habits, quick wit, splendid physique and dashing courage, he was never at a loss how to act: and the vermin that infested that section soon learned to hate and to fear him intensely.

Many were the expeditions which the officer had led, many his escapes, and many the prisoners safely captured and walled by his efforts; but one man evaded him. The shrewdest and worst "moonshiner" of all was still at large; despite all his efforts, Nutting had not yet secured Raloff Allen.

This man was known throughout the State. His career had been that of a eriminal from his birth. In the fastnesses of southwestern Virginia he manufactured whiskey on a grand scale, and was the owner of a dozen or more "queer stills, and snapped his fingers at the law.

Several times had Nutting sought thi quarry; twice he had actually caught him, yet twice he had escaped, and at the tim of which we speak he was still free.

Nutting sat at his office window one evening, musing, half dreaming, when there fell a light touch on his shoulder. He started up quickly. A stranger stood before him.

"The United States Marshall?" said he interrogatively.

"Yes sir," said Lawrence rising. seated. What can I do for you?

"I would speak with you alone," said, glancing around. "I have matters Nutting, laughing lightly. of importance to communicate.'

"This office is out of hearing from the street," replied Nutting, 'and we are by ourselves. You can speak freely."

The other drew a couple of cigars from his pocket, offered one to the marshal and lit the other himself. Nutting followed his example; then the man drew his chair mearer, so that he sat between the officer and the desk whereon lay his belt and pistols, threw open his coat so that the

butts of two heavy revolvers might be seen, and blowing the smoke from his eigar, said in a quiet tone to his compan-

"You are desirous of arresting a note moonshiner, one Ruloff Allen, are you

"There's no doubt about that," said the

marshall, smiling. "I am the man.

"Nutting's cigar never stirred in his kpe; his hand did not quiver, nor his replied the old darkey.

**Dreath come the quicker. A single sign Just as Nutting completed the charging lips; his hand did not quiver, nor his

showed how deeply he was moved, his eyelids dilated, then he laughed loud and

"You-you, Ruloff Allen! My friend, I know Allen. His hair is red; yours is black. His face bears a scar across the chin; yours a beard. His teeth are broken; yours are perfect. The joke is good, but you are not Allen."

The other hesitated a moment, then striking a wig from his head, a beard from his chin, and removing a single false tooth, he turned again to Nutting, red haired and smiling.

"And now?" "You are Allen."

For a full moment neither man moved. It was as though two large tigers gazed at

each other. Then the outlaw said: "Listen! I am armed; you are not. am fully as desperate a man as the report makes me. I am as strong as you. Do not try to arrest me, for I shall then be obliged to kill you. I came here to have a private talk, but it was necessary you should know who I am. I will not molest you if you will do the same by me, and give me fifteen minutes to escape when we have finished."

Nutting measured his chances. Un armed in the presence of a man to whom murder was not new, he deemed prudence the better part, and replied:

"I agree." "Good," said Allen, removing his pistol belt; "your word is equal to mine. We shall both be unarmed. And now I would

tell you a story." Then he drew his chair still nearer the marshall, and as the twilight fell and night came down, he told of his life-a weird, strange history, every line intense with the throbbing passion of a lawlessness which made the man what he was. The other listened breathlessly; the darkness shrouded both, and the cigars were finished long before the story was

ended. At length, however, the visitor paused

and then concluded as follows: "So have I lived. As a wild man al most: and that life has for the past five years been more a mania than ever before, but with a method. I am and have been seeking money and money only. Not so widely different, you will say, from all the world, except that my search was without the pale of the law. And now the end has come. I am rich. I have enough, and now I desire to return to civilization. You can permit it-you can prevent it. I am an outlaw. Very well! I will cease outlawry, I will turn over my stills to the government, will swear a great oath—and keep it, too-for my interest demands itto become a worthy citizen, and if you will accept the prodigal son and kill for me the fatted calf of pardon, all will be

for me. Will you do so? Nutting hesitated a moment. This man was a veritable Robin Hood

well. I came here to ask you to intercede

Could he trust him! The other spoke again. "Such assistance from an official i what I need, and I can pay for it. If you will get a free pardon for me I will give

you five thousand—" Allen's face paled, and his hand crep toward his hip; then restraining himself with scoffing laugh, he said:

"Be it so. Then we are enemies. I, to you and the law; you to me. Remember my fifteen minutes, and beware when

next we meet!" He threw his cloak about him, buckled his pistols at his waist, and disappeared, Leiters and "moonshiners" nestled in all but as he left the room a little piece of metal fell from his person, and rolled unnoticed upon the floor. A minute later the ring of his horse's hoofs sounded through the night as he rode towards the mount-

> The morning following, as Nutting entered his office, his aged servant bowed low before him, extended his brown and wrinkled hand, and said in an awe stricken

"Found' dis on de floor, massa. S'pose him your'n, bad ting, massa, bad-ef ye low old nigger to say so?"

The marshall leaned forward in sur prise. Lying in the outstretched palm of the black was a silver pistol bullet. "Why, uncle, said he, taking it, "this is

"Not your'n, massa! Tank de Lord! I'se pleased, I is, massa. Found' it yer, dough. Dat ar's a seweyside bullet, massa," he continued, lowering his voice to a whisper, while his eyes rolled like ships in the midst of white and seething billows. 'I know 'em! My ole massa he had one cast, an' carried it many years. Dey neber kill no one but de fellers dey's made for. Massa John, dough, he didn't git a chance for to use his'n,' and the old

man chuckled. "A suicide bullet," said Nutting with a smile, as he examined the silver sphere. 'That's a new idea to me. Why make a special bullet, uncle? I should think one

of those deadly enough." And he pointed toward some of the heavy cartridges belonging to his own pistols which lay on the table near.

"Dey mought miss, Massa. You know de debbil cares for his own, an' dis bullet is made by his help, at night, in grabeyard, an' can't miss. I knows 'em, massa I'se seen 'em afore.' Then, drawing near, he whispered, 'I'se made 'em!'

"And did they do their work?" said

"Dey did, massa." The officer now opened a drawer in his desk, and took from it an old-fashioned dueling pistol which he had picked up omewhere, and fitted the bullet into its rusty muzzle.

"It's just the thing, uncle. Bring me ny flask, and I'll load it with the suicide bullet. It's best to have it handy by if I get the blues." He laughed again.

The servant obeyed. "No use to fix 'im, massa. 'Twon't only kill de one who it's made for, shuah; an' ye couldn't shoot yourself wid it, nohow.'

Well, uncle, I'll load the smoothbore, anyway," said the marshall, suiting the action to the word, "and this afternoon we'll try it at a mark. If I miss a half a dollar at a dozen paces, I'll give up that you're right. If I hit, your 'suicide bullet, is no better or worse than a leaden one.'

"All right, massa, but you won't hit," marshal was saved!

of the weapon, a visitor called, and it was thrust hurriedly into a pigeon hole in the desk. His visitor's business detained him from the office until night, and the plan of the morning was forgotten. The dueling pistol with its silver missile lay unnoticed for months in the desk.

The days and weeks passed, summer came and went, and fall ripened the year. A dozen times had the marshall organized expeditions and scoured the country seeking the notorious Allen, but each time he had returned unsuccessful. Occasionally a still would be destroyed, or a quantity of liquor seized, but the man himself remained free, and the winter was approaching rapidly. Soon these raids must be dropped for the year. Nutting chafed under his ill-success.

One final effort, however, was to be made. Certain information which he knew to be reliable had at last, as he felt sure, put the outlaw in his hands, and he looked to his pistols with unusual

At his orders mounted guards-men or whom he could depend-patrolled all the roads. Upon the morrow at dawn, with a posse of seven fearless mountaineers, he was to storm the very stronghold of the moonshiners, and to-morrow night would find a vacancy either in the Government office or the ranks of the illicit distillers The expedition had thus far, Nutting be lieved, been kept a secret. Because of this he looked forward with strong hopes of success.

The officer sat at his desk writing. He had a few pages to complete, a letter or two to prepare for the mail, and some memoranda to destroy. He might never sit at that desk again.

As his eyes wandered over the mass of papers, documents and duplicate reports filed neatly away before him, he suddenly noticed the butt end of his old dueling pistol, half hidden in one of the compartments, and as the remembrance of how it came there flashed over him, he was about to draw it from its hiding place, when shuffling step at the door arrested him and an instant later an aged and bent woman entered the door.

The hour was late, and Nutting regarded the new comer with surprise, as he arose to offer her a chair. She accepted it with a whine of thanks, and sank panting into it. The marshall resumed his seat at the desk.

"Ye are the gov'ment man. I reckon? said the woman, after a pause, raising brown and wrinkled face, half hidden beneath an immense hood and a pair of green spectacles, toward Nutting.

"Yes, madam," replied that worthy. "I've come a right smart piece to see ye, for an old woman. I'm true grit, I am but a getting wore out. These yer mount ains are a sight steeper than they was forty years ago," and she sighed. "But see here. I'm on business, I am. I want to talk to ve. You don't know me, I reckon?'

"I cannot say that I do," said Nutting,

slowly. "I reckon not-as ye never see me be fore. I am Mrs. Allen-Bethsheby Allen -and my boy, he's Ruloff Allen. Ye hev heard of him, mebbe?" and she paused and

gazed cunningly into her listener's face. "Yes, I know him," and the man's brow darkened.

"Wall now I tell ye. It seems yer on raid arter him to-morror-ye see I know a thing or two-an' ye've got the boy badly cooped up this time, shore. Not but what he'll fight, and some on ye may catch suthin' besides moonshiners. My boy is smart, he is, I tell ye, an' he'll tote ye round considerable afore ve gether him in: but he's cooped all the same, an' I'm afeared ye'll catch him or kill him. An'

I'm his mammy, ye know." The old hag paused and wiped her eyes She was a woman even yet, and Nutting's

heart softened towards her. "What can I do in this matter, Mrs Allen?" began the marshal. "Your son i

"Never mind what he is-you can save him. He's trapped, catched, cooped. But he's my boy, an' I want ye to let him go. Take his stills an' his whisky, take every thing-but let him go, an' I'll give ye my word-it's good, Bethsheby Allen never broke it yet-that in less than three days we'll be-"

"Mrs. Allen, that is impossible. I'll try not to hurt your son, but capture him must and shall." "But if he should capture you, what

then?"

At these words the green glasses fell the hood was thrown back, the bent form became straight, and before the eyes of the dazed officer Ruloff Allen himself stood, a look of deadly hatred on his face. a heavy revolver in his outstretched hand, Silence reigned a moment, as the young man gazed into the deadly tube before him with nerves tense as steel and a face

that paled not, although he knew that he was looking into his open grave. "I came here to give you one las chance and myself the same," half hissed the moonshiner. "That chance is lost to both of us. I go back to the mountains and outlawry-you retire from active service? Can you pray? If so, do it now.

In three minutes I shall kill you!" Slowly Nutting's eye ran about the room. Escape was impossible-help would not come. A single cry meant instant death-he was lost! His heart sank-Suddenly the butt of the old dueling pistol came within the circle of his vision.

Cool as the would-be murderer, he turned to him and said: "Will you let me smoke once more?" The fellow eyed him sharply. "Smoke? Yes, one cigar," he said a

length. And lowering the muzzle of his weapon, he thrust it into his pocket to upply his victim's wants. "I have some here," said Nutting, and like a flash his hand shot upwards towards

the old dueling pistol. "Down with your hand!" cried Allen. It was too late. There came a sharp and ringing report, a single cry, a dull and sickening thud upon the floor, and all

And the moon, breaking from between rifted clouds without, looked through the open window upon the face of the dead. while Nutting, white and trembling, held n his nerveless hand a smoking pistol. The silver bullet had found its mark and eturned to its owner. The United States A TERRIBLE SENTINEL.

plenty of them in this country, but we never heard to speak lightly of black don't often visit them, and I'm afraid that panthers again. when they come to call upon us, we're rude enough to do our best to shut them out."

So spoke, with a sly smile on his broad fat face, Mynheer Van Koop, a jolly old Dutch merchant of Batavia, the capital of Java. The guest who was keeping him company at dinner that day was Lieutenant Percival Hart, a young English officer, just come over from Singapore to Java on leave of absence, with letters of introduction to the old merchant, who welcomed him to his country house with true Dutch hospitality.

"I should like of all things to meet with one of them," said the young Lieutenant, eagerly; "such a skin as that would be well worth having."

"Hum!" said old Van Koop, with a meaning shake of his gray head; "the skin of a black panther is certainly a very pretty ornament, Mynheer Hart, but you must remember that if you met him alone in the forest, there is always a chance of the panther getting your skin instead of your getting his."

"Pooh!" cried Hart, who privately thought himself a first-rate sportsmanan opinion with which his brother officers did not altogether agree. "With a good rifle in his hands a man ought to be match for anything that walks, if he only keeps steady."

"Ay, if he does," answered the Dutchnan, quietly. "But when one of these beasts jumps down on you from behind, and makes its teeth meet in your neck before you can even cock your rifle, how are you going to 'keep steady' then? If you'll take an old man's advice, Mynheer Hart, you will leave the black panthers alone."

It was pretty late before they went to bed, and Hart felt little inclined to sleep, The night was almost as warm as the day had been, and what with the heat and all this exciting talk about wild beasts, the young officer had never been so restless n his life.

At last he could stand it no longer. He umped out of bed, and wrapping himself n his cloak, made his way along the pas sage to a door that opened on to the ver-

Here he found himself much more com. fortable, especially as a light breeze was springing up from the sea, which cooled him famously. After sitting for about half an hour, he was just starting back to his room when a fearful thought struck him. Where was his room?

Where, indeed? The passage was as dark as a coal cellar, and all the doors seemed exactly alike. Every one was probably asleep by this time, and he had no light, and no means of getting one. He was just making up his mind to go back and sleep on the veranda, when his foot struck some hard object, and stoopng down, he felt a large earthern water

"Hurrah!" said he, joyfully. "I renember now seeing one outside my door. Now I'm all right."

But apparently he wasn't all right even now, for dark as the room was into which he went, there was just light enough to see that it did not look like his own. Where was his bed, which had stood close to the door? and where was the table that

had been beside it? Muttering an angry exclamation, the which stopped him short as if he had trodden upon a rattlesnake. The door had swung to, revealing, as it did so, two large yellow eyes glaring at him through the darkness, and behind them, by a faint gleam of moonlight between the slides of the Venetian blinds, he could fust dis-

tinguish a huge, dusky, shadowy mass. The poor Lieutenant's blood ran cold s he remembered Van Koop having told him that the black panthers often came into the houses at night, and that he had once found one of them creeping along the veranda, and shot it dead in the very act of springing upon him. Bitterly did ne now repent of his idle boasting at the dinner-table and his wish to meet with a panther. He had met with one, sure enough, and now his only wish was to get

away from it as fast as possible. But what was to be done? He had no weapon or defence of any kind. The monster was between him and the door. while it could reach the window with a a single bound should he attempt to escane that way. At that time of night there seemed to be no chance of any one coming into the room, and to shout for help would probably bring the panther upon him at once.

All at once, in the midst of his terror. he recollected having read or heard that these beasts do not attack any creature until it begins to move. A frail chance no doubt, but it was the only one he had. Crouching down upon the floor, and naking himself as small as he could, he emained as still as a statue, holding his

Just at that moment his ear, sharpene by terror, caught the sound of a footstep utside the door. Hardly knowing what ne did, and quite forgetting, in his fright, the risk of startling the panther into springing upon him, he gave a shout for in than there were fugitives going to the nelp that made the silent house echo.

Instantly the door opened, and in cam Mynheer Van Koop himself, clad in light dressing-gown, and looking as cool nd comfortable as if no panther were within a hundred miles of him.

"What's the matter?" asked he, survey ing his guest's agitated face by the light of the candle which he carried. The Lieutenant seized his arm with

grip like the claw of a cockatoo, and pointing to the crouching monster, was just beginning to falter out his explanation, when he was interrupted by a roar of laughter from his host, so loud and valley before he could pound away at hearty that it seemed to shake the whole

"I really beg your pardon, Mynhee Hart," said the Dutchman, as well as he could speak for laughing; "but really it is rather funny that you should have been kept prisoner here all this time by a stuffed panther, with eyes of yellow

The poor Lieutenant was utterly confounded; and although he remained "Black panthers? Yes, there are several months longer in Java he was

WAR STORIES.

George Alfred Townsend Has a Chat with Gen. Dodge-What he Said About Vari ous Prominent Men.

Meeting Gen. Granville Dodge, who at one time commanded the Army of the Tennessee in place of McPherson. I said: "What kind of men did you use chiefly for your secret service purposes?" "I used Alabamians almost entirely.

In Northern Alabama there was a strong Union feeling, and I organized not only whites but blacks from that State into regiments. One of my agents in Alabama nearly lost his life, having been courtmartialed for being a spy. He was a Union man, and I employed him to check off the Rebel forces going past his farm. He would take note of their numbers, condition, arms, guns, and batteries, and send it straight to me. They finally sus pected him and court-martialed him, and would have hanged him. I sent \$5,000 of the secret service money in my posses sion to the brother of Jefferson Davis to defend that man, and the defense no less than the relationship of this lawyer saved him. When they were removing him from one point to another he bribed his

him go back into the South again." Said I: "General, where did you originate, and how came you to command that army?"

"I was born in Danvers, Mass., now called Peabody. My father and N. P. Banks and Robert Rantoul were the three leading Democrats in that day in Massachusetts. Rantoul was a very remarkable person. After they passed into the Republican party or passed out Butler became the leading Democrat in the State. I was sent to a military school at Norwich, Vt., where I studied both military and civil engineering. I then removed to Iowa and engaged in railroad surveys, in the province; yet within little more and was in that business from 1854 till the breaking out of the war. At one time I was absent among the Indians a year and a half. With the exception of the time spent in the war they were the happiest years of my life, because I was fully occupied. At the beginning of the war Simon Cameron gave me a regiment, much to my surprise, and I felt that it was a dreadful responsibility to have 1,000 and soon afterwards active, resistance to men to command, and wondered how I the export of slaves, and the pressure of could get along with them. It was at the the popular anti-slavery sentiment, accenbattle of Pea Ridge. Grant had promoted me from point to point. I got a numerous emancipation societies, by the divison before I ever saw him. That was encouragement and protection they afone of Grant's great points as a command forded to slaves abandoning their masters. er. It was not necessary to intrigue with and by the harassing lawsuits, favored him to get his confidence. If you did in numerous instances by the judicial your duty and gave him results you knew authorities, with which the spirit and the all the time that his eve was on you."

Lincoln?"

Council Bluffs several years before the with the fourth quota of the Emancipawar. He had been employed in some tion Fund cost the Imperial treasury only railroad matter, and came out there to \$85 each on the average, hardly more than inform himself. He spoke to me at the a tenth of the cost in other provinces hotel, and I suppose in the course of an It is now no longer possible for the slave hour, with a lawyer's capacity to absorb holders of Brazil to ignore that the beanother man's knowledge, he got from me ginning of the end is upon them, that all he wanted. Years passed on, and once the popular sentiment is aroused it patch from Gen. Grant telling me to go threads, the strongest barriers that the at once to Washington City and report to ingenuity of the lawyers can invent. Lieutenant was turning to leave the room the President of the United States. It With Ceara now free and sheltering the frightened me. I had raised a negre regiment, one of the first raised in the example and her triumph thrilling war, for the purpose of guarding my trains. I thought Lincoln might have disapproved of that work, and I supposed was going to Washington to be repri manded, or perhaps removed. When I got to the White House Mr. Lincoln turned to me and said: 'I met you six years ago in Iowa when you were survey

ing for the Pacific Railroad. "'Yes, Mr. President,' said I; 'I re member it, but I had supposed you had forgotten it. 'No.' said Lincoln. 'I have sent for you, believing that you could give me some advice on an important matter from your connection with surveys. The bill has passed for the Pacific railroad; and the towns along the Missouri River, Kansas City and others are all working hard here to be made the initial point of that railroad. I want you to tell me which is the true initial 'point

to begin the road from." "I took a map and showed the Presi dent the proper line of the road, and said: I have but little doubt that Council Bluffs is the true point to begin. Toward that place the railroads are coming from the East.' Mr. Lincoln heard me brough, heard my reasons, and said: Now I am satisfied. That is all I wanted to see you for.' He then had the rail-

road to begin at Council Bluffs." Said I: "Did you see any difference between the Western and the Eastern troops?"

"O, yes. When I was at Petersburg there was a big fight, and I was struck with the great number of stragglers. We had nothing of that sort in the West. Our Western corps went to the war to fight, and not to slink off. When I was in Grant's Eastern army it seemed to me that there were fewer drafted men coming rear. Desertions were constant. Grant had difficulties in that Eastern army no man who was not with him in the West can ever realize. When he came to the East he desired to bring with him a num ber of his prominent officers. He wanted me to come, and McPherson, and Logan, and Sheridan. He only got Sheridan. When he came to the East he found that the jealousies of the Eastern comrades of bringing in Western men were such that he could only venture to bring Sheridan, and for a long time Grant had to wait until Sheridan became effective in the Lee as he wanted to."

"Was Logan a good officer?" "First-rate. The only thing to criticise in Logan was his growling tendency when there was nothing to do, but as soon as there was anything to do he was busy and joyous. I think I never saw any commander whose personal influence over

appearance, he was alert and loved to from the front door to the milk bar. A fight, and exposed himself. Our West-

ern men were a band of brothers." Said I: "Was not McPherson killed in

the action that you began?" "Yes. I had been ordered to take my command far off to our left and make a movement to get on the Macon railroad. The Confederates that very day had started a similar movement to get in our rear. They came through the woods in three columns. The middle column struck a mill-pond. I had my glass in the town at the same time. There trained on them, and I saw something wrong with that middle column-that it hesitated and left a gap in their lines exposing one of the other columns on the flank. I sent a brigade to go pell mell at that exposed flank, and the order was executed with such nerve and decision that the exposed column was knocked all to pieces. At that time McPherson, riding through the woods to see what the matter was, was shot."

"What do you think of the Confederates and the way they were handled in the war?"

"They were some of the finest soldiers in the world, and they had commanders in many cases superior to ours. Forrest, for example, was one of the best cavalry ommanders in history. I heard Gen. Sherman say that if he could only match Forrest with a man of equal enterprise many of his difficulties would fade. After Sheridan was taken away from that army way off and came to me, and I never let Sherman never had much luck with his cavalry commanders."

Emancipation in Brazil.

The Anglo-Brazilian Times says that the liberation of an entire province from the curse of slavery is undoubtedly an event of immense importance in the history of the Brazilian Empire. On September 30, 1873, the province of Ceara had 33,400 slaves, and at the end of January, 1881, when the resolve of the jangadeiros of the capital not to transport slaves to the packets virtually stopped active export to Rio de Janeiro, there must have been at least 20,000 slaves withthan three years, so active was the propaganda against slavery carried on, not always, it must be said, with strict respect to legality, that the whole province f Ceara was enabled on the 25th ult. to declare that not a slave remained upon its soil. The means by which that surprising result was achieved were chiefly the reduction of value caused by the passive, tuated by the personal appeals of the purse of recusant slaves owners were ex-Said I: "Did you ever meet Abraham hausted. A species of terrorism, in fact. prevailed, and to such lengths had it ex-"Yes. I first met Mr. Lincoln at tended that the last 960 slaves liberated during the war I received a telegraph dis- will break through, as through rotten his visit. fugitives from her neighbors with her throughout the Empire and stimulating the abolition movement in every part to imitate and vie. soon the whole north will sweep away slavery from its bounds, the south will not long delay to follow the example, one which the metropolis itself is preparing to pursue, and slavery in the central provinces, in which twothirds of the 1,200,000 remaining slaves are concentrated, assailed vigorously on all sides from without, and sapped perse veringly from within by 800,000 slaves and their partisans, will indeed be fortu-

A Washington Milkman.

nate if it leave the planters of those pro-

vinces the opportunity to capitulate upor

conditions and save their industry from a

severe, even if, as is to be hoped, a tem-

porary paralyzation.

We have a milkman in Washington who s a marvel, writes a Washington correspondent to the Philadelphia Record. He is a young man yet, but he is already beginning to be famous. A very few years ago he was absolutely unknown-a milkman with a small patronage and smaller expectations. He had ambition, pluck, and perseverance, however, and he understood his business. His credit was good, too, and he knew a good many farmers round the counties outside the town. He set out to build up such a milk business as was never known here before; in some respects no such business has ever been known anywhere.

He arranged, first of all, to get all the milk from all the cows on certain farms Then he established his milk routes, and by prompt and perfect service, established himself in the esteem of his customers His business grew constantly. He served his customers with pure milk at reasona ble prices, and he served them well. Then he opened dairy lunch rooms in various parts of the city. They were clean and cool, the milk and biscuits and pies were good, and after you had eaten a hearty lunch you got some change back on handing the clerk a quarter. The dairies took. People went to them who would have gone to the restaurants, and were better satisfied for less money. The dairy lunch rooms were constant.

y improved as they constantly grew in usefulness. That in the Corcoran building, right opposite the treasury department, is now a very attractive place. It is really a large store—its walls are well furnished with tasteful paper and are hung with photographs and engravings, including pictures of some of the con tributing Alderney farms and of some famous cattle. From the distant ceiling hang baskets of tropical plants and gilded cages containing canaries who know how to sing. The floor is polished in dark his troops was greater. He made a fine shellac, a long strip of carpet runnin; snake five feet long.

the walls are rows of comfortable wi armchairs. Above them and between pictures, are heads of cattle in mache. The milk bar is of polished Behind it are the tasteful tanks for milk and the nickel-plated urn for the fee. On the bar are the eatables cents; sandwiches, 3 cents; best bias cent. Here you can find at the hour more men of local and national tinction than you can find anywhere Secretary Chandler eating his pie, just beyond is United States Treasur Wyman munching a biscuit, with Acie Secretary of the Treasury Coon, who drinking his milk. Prof. Simon comb, one of the foremost astronomers his day, has retreated to a chair with hands full of biscuits. He would like put his mug of milk on the next chi but the rules forbid this. You cannot be for credit, and you cannot put your m on the chair next you. Nor can smoke. There are other prominent ple present, but I have given you fair samples and will lump the resting comprehensive phrase: "Officials, cles bankers, brokers, merchants." Very poor people come in. They don't see to know about it. There are, however, few ill-dressed people and a handful ladies. Everything is conducted a such decorum that the ladies do not he out of place among the fifty or a hundred men.

The Road to the Altar.

London Truth says that the followstory appears in a recent number of German serial, "Deutche Roman-Bill thek," under the title of "The Road to Altar":

A younger son of the Duke of An having become engaged to Lady in duty bound, asked his father's const The Duke, however, answered:-"3 my eldest son, the Marquis of Lorne, m ried the daughter of the Queen, our Son eign, he has become the head of our hour You must obtain his consent. If you that, you may rest assured mine will a be refused." To the Marquis his broth accordingly betook himself; but from he received the following answer.-I am son-in-law to the Queen, duty g respect require that the matter should referred to her for her decision. I will

once lay the matter before her." To the Queen goes the Marquis inmeately and informs her of his brothe wishes. The monarch, however, replie -"Since Heaven deprived me of my noil ever lamented husband, I have made in inflexible rule to take no step in the affai of my house without first referring matter to my brother-in-law, the Duk

Coburg. I will write to him." The Queen did as she promised, from the Duke she received the follows answer, instead of the consent she expe ed:-"Your Majesty, my beloved aist is well aware that during the last in years important political changes in taken place in Germany, in conseque of which the centre of gravity has be shifted from Coburg to Berlin. I the fore consider it my duty to submit matter to the Emperor William, for h to decide. I cannot take the responsibili on myself." To Berlin, accordingly, the Duke, begs an audience of the Empl or and acquaints him with the object

After considering the matter with himself a short time, the Emperor said What I have fought for and attained my country is well known to the world. People, however, have no how my heart is tortured by discord disagreements in the circle of my far and among my Ministers. However, must honorably confess that the Print Bismarck is the wisest and most de sighted of my advisers. I give you permission to refer the matter to him

et him decide." The Duke then directs his steps to Wilhelmstrasse, and sends in his cards the mighty Minister. Being immediate admitted, he reads the Queen's letter, tail fully reports the words of the Empen and begs for a favorable decision. Chancellor's answer was given with hesitation:-"Why should the matter? quire any decision of mine? What is we to do with the Duke of Argyll or will his son? If the young fellow wishes to marry, let him do so, and be hand

with him " Freak of a Black Snake.

The Carson Appeal of a recent says: On Tuesday last, at Forest's rand near Genoa, one of the hands noticed cow charging furiously at a thicket. investigation showed that the animal st fighting a big black snake and trying stamp it to death with her fore feet. The thicket was an isolated clump

sagebush, and the snake did not seem pose to leave it and trust its life in the opt country. Finally the cow lowered head and attempted to impale the sale on her horns. In an instant the sault sprang on to the cow's head and rapid coiled itself about her horns. The of stood dazed for an instant and then get on arun, occasionally kneeling to rubb head against the ground, but she was able to rid herself of her enemy. again sought the sagebush and tried brush the incubus off, but the snake of coiled itself the tighter and refused w dislodged. The cow seemed finally to realize all her efforts were useless, and uttering

terrible bellow, set off at full gallop. hands made an effort to follow her turn her back, but in her frantic flights outstripped the horses, and, when come ed, would charge every thing in sign

Occasionally the snake would half twist itself and its head would play below the cow's eyes. On these occasions poor animal would bellow with terror # sometimes go 50 yards backwards 10

For three hours she ran wildly abou field, with the foam and blood flying in her lips and sweat streaming from sides. The rest of the hired help tried throw a lasso over her horns, but connot get near enough, and finally the policy brute dropped from sheer exhausing and panted out her life. The snake immediately dispatched and was a high hall we do with the horrible filesred, clammy, stick-to-you flies? Was there e'er such a pest Come on earth to molest, anywhere under the skies? ears, if we lie down or rise. ses, ubiquitous flies, And never we slap one,

But lo! there comes flap one, re the other chap met his surprise. e batter, and into the pies, ing profanity, large in size; And though, in each milk-plate, Thousands may meet their fate, ircumstance unto the flies.

t down to write, and try to despise an circumventions, when someone sp A epot unprotected-Tie quickly selected, aims" made out by the villainous flies.

ould we sleep, but 'tis folly that tries; of our picture is counted a prize. Then they come in relays, With a pluck that dismays. talk in Sanscrit, which don't hurt the flie

on calm night, with thy cooling supplied from torture and pity our cries-live us kind soothing dreams, For, as far as it seems, efuge is safe from the flies. -William Lyle.

The Widow's Tooth.

Thin and Tooth Out" would per be an appropriate heading for the wing sketch clipped from an ex-

During the London season of this year ct of much comment in high-life sowhite tooth set in jewels, hanging as a coin might on his watch chain, this tooth was a present from the tiful Mrs. Georgiana R., a young w who was in love with Lord C. og a morning visit which her lover in the spring he had accused her of with every one; and had said very You profess to love me, but how believe it when I see you smiling rest, just the same as with me? If ally knew what sorrow it gives me n I see you smiling and joking with suiters you would have pity on me." But what shall I do then?" inquired retty widow, gaily. "I am always ry and fond of amusement, but there no harm in that. Why should I'look when people say amusing things to

You have no feeling for me, I repeat. not understand your levity. You that you are never more beautiful when you laugh, when you show fine teeth, and that's why you als laugh: it is the same to you whether flirting give me pain or not!"

Mrs. Georgiana turned her back to the as one and laughed. Lord Cecil rened at the window and drummed on panes. After a short pause she stepup to him and putting her small d on his arm said: "What do you ask xact from me, you Othello? What of of my love shall I give you? What ask? Is it only that I shall laugh

Would you really give me a proof re I to ask for it? Yes, indeed, it would me the happiest of mortals if you give me a proof-" What, then?"

One of your pretty little teeth!" What do you say? That is indeed arous request!"

one, and then you may laugh as ch as you please. "But, then, won't you think me so

Only one of your many, the smallest

ly that you won't care for me any

Georgiana, I swear to you that my love indying, and that I would love you all

Without another word the young lady age, and after the lapse of a quarter an hour he returned accompanied by a Always take your revolver with you tleman clothed in black, who was own into the back boudoir. Soon a little rick was heard, and a few minutes later returned, somewhat pale, with tight sed lips, and presented Lord Cecil with milk-white but blood-covered little oth, which he covered with kisses. Then begged him to retire, as she wished to ne. The young lord had the expen-'relic" set in brilliants and wore it Mrs. Georgiana seemed unnerved.

was depressed and melancholy; only th slip from her lips, like a gleam of mortality. shine on a rainy day. Society wonderand Lord Cecil scarce knew her again. felt his love leaking away drop by like water in a cracked glass. en it dawned upon him that it was her ry laugh that he had loved. One day, of doubt, he hastened to her and tak-

gher by the hand, said:-Do you still love me, my Georgiana? What a question!" answered Mrs. R. grily. "Have I not sufficiently proved on how much I love you, and is not wedding day near at hand?"

But I want you to give me another of of your love!"

And what may that be?" "Let your tooth be put in again!"

"There we have it," cried Georgiana, imphantly. "I said beforehand that would not love me afterward. And his is the reason men have to call us ca

My darling, have pity on me. I curse madness, my infatuation. Forgive me ad have your tooth reset!" So you really see yourself the stupid-

of your jealousy, and now wish I had given way to it?"

Oh, how earnestly do I wish it." Georgiana resolved no longer to deceive She burst into an unrestrained peal

aughter, showing a full set of pearllite teeth without any gap. Lord Cecil stood like a pillar of salt and ally stammered out, looking at his am, 'And what is this?' Then, laugh-

g all the time, Georgiana called her lihful lap dog, and, opening his rosy outh, said pathetically:-" Here is the Lapring ?"

"Madam," said the Lord Cecil stiffly, see too well that you never loved me," ad with that he left the house in deep

Will they marry or not? So queried society lately, when the event became known. seen the error of his ways, and it is an nounced that they will shortly be married.

Pienic Etiquette.

For twenty years I have been engaged during the summer months in alternately carrying a large lunch basket and a light heart to some sylvan picnic retreat and again returning with a pain in my heart and a large mosquito bite between my shoulder blades where I could not reach it without a step-ladder or corner of a house. In the light of this experience it may not be presumptuous on my part to speak a few words that may be useful to those who monkey with the picnic when it moveth itself aright.

In arranging a picnic party, select some one whom you do not want; partly to be courteous to the victim and partly to give yourself unalloyed pleasure through the day. If you cannot readily secure a disagreeable person among your acquaintan ces, invite a friend who is the parent of a hoodlum son. He can give out sunshine everywhere he goes and be the life of the

Be sure to get some one to be the life of the party. A budding humorist will do pretty well. Do not get an old hardened humorist. He will probably go to enjoy himself and will therefore refrain from being the life of the party, but some young man who is full of the jingle and one piece of jewelry worn by Lord fizz of youthful existence can generally be brilliant carpet knight, has been the induced to go along and occasionally climb up and look over his collar and say funny It was nothing else but a small things and recline on the custard pie when ever the conversation lags.

Never bite into an olive and throw it away with the remark that you want another of them pickled plums; the one you had was rotten. That will impress upon the party the fact that you are a plebeian plug and the smartness and glitter of a long life will never efface it from the memory of those who are present.

Do not call attention to the thousand legged worm when you pull it out of the cold tongue. It does not add to the keen relish with which the rest of the party is

wrapping itself around the tongue. If separating a chunk of angel food from the corpse of a large maroon spider, do it as unostentatiously as possible, to avoid unnecessary display, putting the remains in the coffee cup of "the life of the party" and eating angel food, if you really feel as though you couldn't get along without it. Do not take the spider by the hind leg and wave it over the table, or throw it in the preserves with a joyous laugh. Death should not be lighly alluded to, even at a picnic. It is a solemn thing to die, and he who can swing the cold, still form of the dead through the hurtling air by the hind leg, to win the laughter of the giddy throng, must be lost to all the finer feelings of our lost and undone race. (Perhaps it would be as well to take up a collection here, before I go any farther.)

Should there be a baby along with the party asleep on a pillow under a tree, with a mosquito net over it, do not go and sit on it if its mother should be a stranger to you. Always secure an introduction to that lady before you sit on her child. The reason for this rule of etiquette is obvious. The mother will naturally wish to open a conversation with you in return for the delicate attention paid to the child by you, and how can she consistently do so if you

are unacquainted? Do not sit on soft boiled eggs at a picnic. There are two reasons for this rule. First, it will naturally keep you away from the rest of the party; and secondly, it is entirely useless. After eggs have been boiled it is simply a waste of time to sit on them. It only wearies you, and certainly does the eggs no good.

If you must sit on something try an ant hill. It dosen't confuse a large red ant to sit g the bell and sent the servant with a on him. If a large red ant can saunter up your limb, it is an oasis in his long laborious life.

when you attend a picnic. If it it a pleasant day perhaps you may kill a little girl. When you go away camping or picnicing, you are liable to see a dozen fat chil. dren along the road if you don't carry your revolver. This is very annoying. Always go armed, and then if you don't get a shot at a little girl your revolver may be discharged accidentally and kill the young ceforth next his hear'. From that man who won't help build the fire or pitch the tent, but who eats most of the lunch and then has to be rolled on a barrel in g separated periods did a fleeting order to win him back from a glorious im-

Choosing a Husband.

Mixed with the humor and nonsense of the following selection are many shrewd and valuable hints to those young ladies whose minds are prone to thoughts of love. First, catch your lover. Hold him when you have him. Don't let go of him to catch every new one that comes along. Try to get pretty well acquainted with him before you take him for life. Unless you intend to support him, find out whether he earns enough to support you. Don't make up your mind that he is' an one, either. Don't let him spend his salary on you; that right should be reserved till after marriage.

If you have conscientious scruples against marrying a man with a mother, say so in time, that he may get rid of her to oblige you, or rid of you to oblige her, as he thinks best. If you object to late hours and tobacco it is better to come out with your objections now than to reserve them for curtain lectures hereafter. If your adorer happens to fancy a certain shade of hair, don't color or bleach to oblige him. Remember your hair belongs to you, and he doesn't. Be very sure it is the man you are in love with, and not the clothes he wears; fortune and fashion are both so fickle it is foolish to take a stylish suit of clothes for better or worse. If you intend to keep three servants after marriage, settle the matter beforehand; the man who is making love to you may expect you to do your own washing. Don't hurry a proposal by carrying on a flirtation with some other fellow: different men are made of different materials, and

the one you want may go off in a fit of jealousy and not come back. Do not marry a man to oblige any third and am perfectly willing to make amends."

person in existence; it is your right to suit yourself in the matter; but remember The young man at last appears to have at the same time that love is blind, and a little friendly advice from one whose advice is worth having may insure you a lifetime of happiness or prevent one of misery. In love affairs always keep your eyes wide open, so that when the right man comes along you may see him. When you do see him you will recognize him, and the recognition will be mutual. If you have no fault to find with him, personally, morally, politically, religiously, or any other way, he is probably perfect enough to suit you and you can afford to believe in him, hope in him, love him, marry him.

"Cut Loaf" and "Cubes."

A correspondent wishes to know what the difference is between "cut loaf" sugar and "cubes" sugar, that he finds quoted

each week in many of the grocery papers. He has probably noticed that some of the sugar that he purchased for loaf sugar has smooth cut lumps, while others are rough on their surface. The former are 'cubes" and made by adulteration,glucose being the substance used for such adulteration. The "cut loaf" is made entirely from cane sugar, and in lumps of about 50 pounds, sawed into slabs, and these slabs are partly cut through and partly broken. It is easy to distinguish the marks of cutting and breaking on each lump. The cube sugar is made of soft sugar and pressed in moulds, which gives the smooth appearance. The cut loaf sugar will keep its shape in any climate, and is suitable for shipment.

The cube sugar will sometimes on a seasugar, and the change of form is due to adulteration. The safest sugar for any one to buy is pure loaf sugar, and it is much sweeter than any other. The principal substance used in adulteration of sugar is glucose, which is sugar made from various vegetable substances, chiefly grain.

While glucose is sweet, it is easily detected by the expert because it is not so sweet as sugar. It is, nevertheless, very extensively used to adulterate cane sugar and produce cheap sugars which are sold in the market. Reputable qualers sell it as glucose, but there are many dealers who sell glucose for sugar. The nature of glucose is to make a close, sticky sugar; it does not produce grains, like cane. The polariscope readly exposes any adulteration of sugar, but there is need of some ready household test, by which house keepers, who cannot afford a polariscope, can tell whether they are buying cane sugar or glucose. The glucose is not harmful as food, but its sweetening properiies are limited. The official test of cut loaf sugar is 100 per cent. Other refined sugars in lumps do not always reach that test. At present the precise form of the genuine cut loaf sugar has not been counterfeited .- N. Y. Mercantile Journal.

A Horse's Mischief.

A series of interruptions occurred on the train due here on Saturday morning from the west on the Central. When leaving Syracuse a car laden with horses en route from the west to Saratoga was connected with the train. The train had scarcely got under way when the bell-cord was jerked and the engineer warned to stop. The brakes were shut down and inquiry made along the train as to what ing and stammering. was the matter. The train-men all denied pulling the cord, and after an examination as to the cause, without result, the train got under way. Scarcely 500 yards had been gone over, however, before the bell cord was again pulled, and the train brought to a stop. Another inquiry and examination along the train failed to rereal the cause, and another start wa made, when, for a third time, the mysterious signal was sounded. This time another thorough investigation was made. which was equally fruitless. Once more was the train started up, and again the warning signal was sent to the engine. This time when a stop was made, it was determined to ascertain whether any more than human agency was responsible for the signal, and the train was carefully gone over. When the car containing the horses was reached a jerking of the bell-rope was noticeable, and on further examination it was found that one of the animals in the car, finding that the bell-rope was within reach, had amused himself by seizing it with his teeth and jerking it to and fro .- Albany

VARIETIES.

"MADAM, may I kiss these beautiful children?" inquired Uncle Dick Oglesby, as he leaned over the front gate. "Certainly, sir; there is no possible obje-

"They are lovely darlings," said Uncle Dick, after he had finished the eleventh. "I have seldom seen more beautiful babes. Are they all yours, marm?" The lady blushed deeply.

"Of course they are-the sweet little treasures! From whom else, marm, could they have inherited these limpid eyes, these rosy angel. Don't palm yourself on him as cheeks, these profuse curls, these comely fig ures, and these musical voices."

The lady continued blushing. "By the way, marm," said Uncle Dick, "may l other you to tell your estimable husband that Richard J. Oglesby, candidate for governor,

called upon him this evening?" "Alas, good sir," quote the lady, "I haven busband !" "But these children, madam-you surely

are not a widow!" "I feared you was mistaken, sir, when you first came up. These are not my children. This is an orphan asylum!"

A STRAY horse which had been running for several months within a short distance of Weiser County, Idaho, was claimed and sold by a saloon-keeper named C. A stranger, who had just arrived in the locality, hearing the circumstances, procured a description of the animal, called on Mr. C., and asked him if he had sold such a horse.

"I did," Mr. C. replied. "By what authority?" was the next query "I claimed him." said C. "Well," said the stranger, "there is no use isputing about the matter. You claimed him

who he belongs to." "Stop, stop," exclaimed C., "there is no use of that; if I made a mistake I am very sorry,

and I claim him. We'll just let a jury decide

"Now, Mr. C.," the stranger replied, "don't aggravate the offence by denying it. You would stand far higher in my estimation if you would acknowledge that you stole the horse." "Well," said C., "we won't quarrel. Say what you value the animal at and I'll pay

"Fifty dollars," was the answer. Five minutes after the stranger departed with that amount in his pocket, having received payment for a horse he never saw.

MRS. SPILKINS is a literary lady, but her ausband is not. He is neither a lady nor literary, and when there is company and he mingles in learned conversation, he brings disgrace upon the entire family by his ignorance. Mrs Spilkins thought that by reading to him every evening she might get some knowledge into his pate, so she began with ancient history. " Now, George, you take a pencil and note down the dates of the most important occur-

"All right, Sarah; propel." She started out, and having read steadily for some time, she discovered Spilkins fast asleep.

She aroused him with some energy. "Have I being asleep long?" he asked drows "Been asleep long!" she exclaimed, examning his note book; "you miserable wretch, you have been asleep almost two thousand

"Whew, this hot weather does make a fellow sleepy, doesn't it?" replied the miserable ignoramus. - Texas Siftings.

As an illustration of the Scotch love of titles we are told of two Ayrshire men who on the same day were made deacons, that is to say, cha:rmen of a corporation of tradesmen. Th younger flew home to tell his wife the happy news, and not finding her in the house, ran out to the barn, when, meeting the cow, he could no longer contain his joy, but clasped her voyage resume the consistency of soft around the neck and kissed her, exclaiming: "Oh, crummie, crummie, ye're nae langer

common cow-ye're the deacon's cow!" The elder of the two being a sedate, pious erson, was afraid to show his wife how vain he was of his new title. As he thought, however, it was too good a piece of news for her to remain ignorant of, he lifted the latch of his own door, and stretching in his head, remarked in a voice that made his wife stare:

"Nellie, gif onvbody comes speering for the deacon, I am just over the gate at John Tam-

On one of the Southern railroads there is : station called "Sawver." Lately a newly married couple boarded the train, and were very loving indeed. The brakeman noticed the gushing groom kiss the bride about two hundred times, but maintained a serene quiet. Finally the station in question was reached and just after the whistle sounded the groon gave the bride a rousing smack on the lips, and the brakeman opened the door and shout "Sawyer! Sawyer!"

"What's that," responded the groom, lookver his shoulder at the brakeman.

"Sawyer," replied the brakeman "Well, I don't care if you did; she is my

THE BASHFUL BOY .- Robert, a bashful young student of Cupid, recently summoned up enough courage to escort a young lady home At the breakfast table the next morning his father said:

"Well, my son, did you go home with any of the girls last night?"

"Yes," said Bob.

"Who was she?"

Robert hesitated but finally blurted out: "I thought it was Annie Warren, but when we got to the turn of the road she went into Ella Ham's house." "But I should think you might have told by

the sound of her voice," said his father. "Neither of us said a word," said Bob, blush

THERE is a salesman in a well-known Washington store who rejoices in the somewhat un sual name of Vaile. The other day a young lady who is acquainted with him, entered and "Clarence, I want a vail."

"Well," said the salesman, a twinkle in his eye, "you are a good housekeeper, young, rich, and as good as you are rich. You may have me, and I'll take you without any further

Not at all abashed the young lady replied: "Clarence, I said I wanted a vail; but I am not aware that I designated the color as

THE subject of hats succests an incident which happened at the White House during Grant's first term. General Butler came in to see the President one day, and deposited his new silk hat in a large and comfortable-look ing armchair. As he stood talking, in walked Horace Greeley. Greeley shambled across the room and sat down fair and square upon Butler's hat. Of course there was a crash and as the great editor jumped up General Butler took the remains of what was his handsome headgear in his hands and said: "Greeley, I knew that hat wouldn't fit

Chaff.

A man born at sea cannot be proud of his Maud S. to the other fellow:-" Jay, I See

The first American inscription put upon the belisk will be "Post no Bills." A duck would sing better if it did not so fre-quently have a frog in his throat.

The reason so many prize fighters are still alive is that the Lord knows when each spar-

While her mother was taking a fly out of the butter, little Daisy asked: "Is that a butterfly, namma?

Women do love one another. It is only a woman who thinks of kissing a man for his mother. Better give yourself away than to lend your-self to any enterprise. It isn't good for a man to be a loan.

When would you expect a man to suffer from a stitch in his side?—When he has been hemned in by a crowd.

Brown says it is a wonder there is any truthfulness in the world when mankind begins life by lying in the cradle.

Remark of a little American girl on visiting an invalid friend: "Well, I'm sorry you're sick; but you needn't be cross because you We have not yet heard that any nihilist has referred to the Czar as an "old exardine." Even the nihilists have some redeeming quali-

An apothecary asserted in a large company "that all bitter things were hot." "No," replied a physician, "a bitter cold day is an exception."

"So you call that well water?" remarked the stranger, spurting the offending liquid from his mouth. "Great Scott! how must it have tasted when it was ill?"

Farmers' Conundrum.—Why is feeding corn to the old-fashioned hog like "multiplying both terms of a fraction by the same number?" Answer.—Because it changes its form without altering its value.

She was looking for pieces for a crazy quilt-"Couldn't you tear off a few little pieces from those silk patterns?" "I should be delighted to do so," replied the clerk, "but you see this

louse is in favor of a tear-off for revenue

An old lady visiting the antiquarian museum the other day, on inspecting the old weapons very earnestly, and falling to find what she was apparently looking for, asked a visitor if he could tell her whereabouts they kept the Ax of the Apostles.

They were sitting on the sea shore and he had just complimented on her "shell-like ear." At their feet lay a bushel or more of Saddle Rock oyster-shells. The next day she told a "young lady friend" that George Simpson was the biggest fool she had ever met.

"Are you a goodrider?" asked the livery-man. "I am," answered the customer; and just then the horse reared and stood on his fore-feet and kicked at the clouds, and the customer finished his remarks from the hay-rack, saying: "See how easily Iget off."

In New York a woman is paid six cents for making a shirt, and the papers speak of it as an outrage. Yet in Indiana a woman not only doesn't get a cent for making a shirt, but thinks herself mighty happy if her husband doesn't swear like a pirate at the way it fits.

Man is a harvester. He begins life at the cradle; learns to handle the fork; often has rakish ways, and sows wild oats; threshes his way through the world, and when he arrives at the sere and yellow leaf, time mows him down, and his remains are planted on the hill-side.

As a sure remedy for Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipa-tion, Torpid Liver, Biliousness, &c., no remedy s equal to Dr. Baxter's Mandrake Bitters. N H. Downs' Elixir is the oldest and best cough remedy in existence. Bruises, scalds, burns sprains, cuts, &c., either on man or beast, ar speedily cured by the use of Henry & John. on's Arnica and Oil Liniment.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS



The Rev. J. E. Searles, of New York, one of the most widely-known and highly steemed of Methodist ministers.

esteemed of Methodist ministers.

Mr. Searles says: "I am impressed that it is a duty I owe to those afflicted with Rheumatism or Neuralicia, to say that a remedy has been discovered that is inteed a marvelous success. My son was greatly afflicted with Rheumatism, and suffered so severely that, at times, he was obliged to have morphine injected into his arm to get relief. While in this condition he discovered a remedy which effected immediate heads to be a made of the second of the secon

What Mr. Corbit Says:

"New Haven, July 24, 1882.

"Mr. Searles: Dear Sir:—I wish to say for the benefit of all who are suffering with Inflammatory Rheumatism, that your medicine is infallible. I suffered for two months the most excruciating forture; lost 55 pounds of flesh, and was not out of my house for a month; I heard of your remedy, and was almost instantly relieved by it. If there is a specific for diseases of any kind, yours most certainly is for Inflammatory Rheumatism in its severest form.

"Yours most respectfully, Ww. P. CORBIT,
"Pastor George St. M. E. Church, New Haven, Conn."

Such is ATHLOPHOROS-a thorough and efficient cure for the worst cases of Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

If you cannot get ATHLOPHOBOS of your druggist, we will send it express paid, on receipt of regular price—one dollar per bottle. We prefer that you but it from your druggist, but if he hasn't it, do not be persuaded to try something else, but order at once from us as directed. ATHLOPHOROS CO., 112 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

CHERRESCHEREREN N. R. CHERRESCHEREREN DER FRANCISCH

GIVEN AWAY ATTENTION, SMOKERS!

All contestants for the 25 premiums aggregating above amount, offered by Blackwell's Dunham Tobacco Co., must observe the following conditions on which the premiums are to be awarded: All bags must bear our original Bull Durham label, U. S. Revenue Stamp, and Caution Notice. The bags must be done up securely in a package with name and address Caution Notice. The bags must be done up securely in a package with name and address of sender, and number of bags contained plainly marked on the outside. Charges must be prepaid. Contest closes November 50th. All packages should be forwarded December 1st, and must reach us at Durham not later than December 1sth. No matter where you reside, send your package, advise us by mail that you have done so, and state the number of bags sent. Names of successful contestants, with number of bags returned, will be published, Dec. 22 in Boston, Herald: New York, Herald: Philadelphia, Times; Durham, N. C., Tobacco Flant; New Orleans, Times Democrat; Cincinnati, Envirer; Chicago, Dally News; San Francisco, Chronicle. Address.

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Every genuine package has picture of Bull.

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ed times without number by the timely use of Downs' Elixir. It will cure Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma. Pleurisy, Whooping-Cough, Lung Fever, and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs, when other remedies fail. For sale by all dealers, HENEY, JOHNSON & LORD, Prop's, Burlington, Vt.

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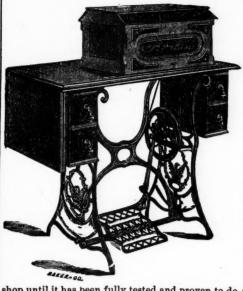
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINE

The "Michigan Farmer" One Year and a Machine For Only \$18.00!



We have made arrangements We have made arrangements to have manufactured for us a large number of one of the best Sewing Machines ever in use, which we shall sell at about one-third usual prices. Each machine will be nicely finished with a Box Cover, a Drop Leaf Table, and Four Drawers, and will contain a full set of the latest improved attachments. improved attachments. This illustration is an exact representation of the Machine we send out.

we send out.

The cut below represents the "Head" or machine part of the Sewing Machine. All parts are made to gauge exactly, and are constructed of the very finest and best material. It is strong light, simple and durable. Does to perfection all kinds of sewing and ornamental work that can be done on any machine.

be done on any machine.

Each machine is thoroughly well made and fitted with the utmost nicety and exactness, and no machine is permitted by the inspectors to go out of the

shop until it has been fully tested and proven to do perfect work, andrun light and with as little noise as possible. This machine has a very important improvementing a Loose Balance Wheel, so constructed as to permit winding bobbins without renoving the work from the machine

The LOOSE BALANCE WHEEL is actuated by a solid bolt passing through a collar securely pinned to the shaft outside of the balance wheel, which bolt is firmly held to position by a strong spiral spring. When a bob-bin is to be wound, the bolt is pulled out far enough to release the balance wheel and turned slightly to the right or left, where it is held

by a stop-pin until the bob-bin is filled. Where the ma-chine is liable to be meddled with by children, the bolt can be left out of the wheel when not in use, so that it can not be operated by the treadle

The Thread Eyelet and the Needle Clamp are made SELF-THREADING, which is a great convenience to the operator.

THE BALANCE WHEEL is handsomely finished and nickle plated.

The IMPROVED TENSION and THREAD LIBERATOR combined adds greatly to the value of this machine

ALL THE STANDS HAVE The New Driving Wheel. This Driving Wheel is the invention of John D. Lawless, secured by patent, dated Feb. 7, 1882, and is claimed to be the best device yet invented, being the simplest easiest running, and most convenient of the many that have been tried. It can be easily adjusted and all wear taken up by turning the cone-pointed screw. It is the only device operating on a center that does not interest.

Address all orders to JOHNSTONE & CIBBONS, Publishers MICHIGAN FARMER.

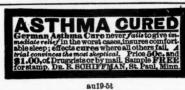


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ASTHMA Smithnight's Asthma and Hay Fever Remedy Sold under positive guaranty. Sample Free. L. SMITHNIGHT. Cleveland, O. jei7eowist

OTTIOE is hereby given that a petition has been this day filed by the undersigned with the Clerk of the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne, State of Michigan, praying for the vacation of a portion of the plat of Garrison's subdivision of lots six (6), seven (7) and eight (8) of the Military Reserve, Dearborn, Wayne County, Michigan, and that an application founded on said petition will be made to such Court on the 11th day off August, A. D. 1884, for an order vacating all that portion of Beeson Avenue lying north of the southerly like of lots four (4) and five (5) in block six (6), and also vacating a portion of an alley lying between lots four (4) and five (5) and lot six (6) in said block six (6), as shown on said plat. RICHARD HAIGH, MAGG ARET A. RUSSELL.

Dated July 8th, A. D. 1884.

HENRY A. HAIGH, Attorney for Petitioners.

Aut This Out & Return to us with TE at will bring you in MORE MONEY, in One an anything else in America. AbsoluteCe eed no capital. M. Young. 173 Greenwich St. ENTSHand-Book FREE.

taken up by turning the cone-pointed screw. It is the only device operating on a center that does not interfere with other patents. Dealers who wish to sell these machines will appreciate this fact.

The Stands have rollers in legs and the Band Wheels are hung upon self-oiling adjustable journals. Each stand is run up by steam power after it is set up until it runs very light and smoothly.

We have selected this style and finish of machine as being the most desirable for family use.

We furnish the Machine complete as shown in above cut, and include the following attachments, &c. One Johnson's Foot Ruffler, one set Hemmers one Tucker, one Foot Hemmer or Friller, one package Needles, six Bobbins, Screw Driver, Can of Oil, Extra Check Spring extra Throat Plate, Gauge Screw, Wrench, Instructions upgranteed as represented and to give satis— Each Machine is Guaranteed as represented and to give satis-faction, or it may be returned and money refunded.

44 Larned St., West, Detroit, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, defar has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and executed on the thirtieth day of November A. D. 1877 by Friedrick Hlatte and Margaretta Klatte, his wife, of Wayno County Michigan to Collins B. Hubbard, of same County and State, which mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Wayno County Michigan, on December 24th, 1877, in Liber 188 of Deeds, on page 303. And whereas the amount claimed to be due and unpaid on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of two thousand one hundred and eight dollars and thirty-six cents (\$2108 36) principal and interest, and an attorney's fee of \$60, as provided in said mortgage. And whereas no suit or proceeding at law or in equity has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof:

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the

made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described,
at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the
easterly front door of the City Hall, of the City of
Detroit (that being the building in which the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne is held) on the
twenty-seventh day of August 1884, at 12 o'clock
noon. Said premises are described as follows:
All that parcel of land situated in the township of
Greenfield, Wayne County, Michigan, known as
the east half of thes outhwest quarter of section
five (5) in town one (1), south of range eleven (11)
east, containing eighty (80) acres more or less.
COLLINS B. HUBBARR,
HENRY A. HAIGH,
Mortgagee.
Attorney for Mortgagee.
Detroit, May 27, 1884.

Detroit, May 27, 1884.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made by Edward Call to George Moore, dated November 29th, A. D. 1881, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Wayne, in the State of Michigan, on the 30th day of November A. D. 1881, in Liber 168 of Mortgages, on page 27, by the nonpayment of moneys due thereon, and on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice two hundred and seventy three dollars and forty cents (\$273.40), and no suit or proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the amount secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, notice is therefore hereby given that on SATURDAY, THE RIGHTH DAY OF NOVEMBER, A. D. 1884 at 12 o'clock noon, there will be sold at the easterly front door of the City Hall, in the City of Detroit, in the County of Wayne and State of Michigan (said City Hall being the building in which the Circuit Court for the said county of Wayne is held) at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount now due as aforesaid, with the interest thereon, and the costs and expenses allowed by law, and an attorney's fee of thirty dollars (\$30), in said mortgage provided for in case of forecloure, said. now due as aforesaid, with the interest thereon, and the costs and expenses allowed by law, and an attorney's fee of thirty dollars (\$30), in said mortgage provided for in case of foreclosure, said premises being situate in the township of Dearborn, County of Wayne and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows, to wit: Being nine acres of land off of the north side of the south half (½) of the northeast quarter (½) of the southeast quarter (½) of section ti rity-one (31), in township two (2) south of range ten (10) east.

east.
DETROIT, August 7th, 1884.
GEORGE MOORE, Mortgagee.
EDWARD MINOCK, Attorney for Mortgagee.

GEORGE MOORE, Mortgagee.

EDWARD MINOCK, Attorney for Mortgagee.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.—County of Wayne. In the matter of the estate of Bridget Nash, deceased. Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned Edward McGinnis, executor of the estate of said Bridget Nash, deceased, by the Hon. Edgar O. Durfee, Judge of Probate for the County of Wayne, on the 24th day of June, A. D. 1884, there will be sold at public vendue to the highest bidder at the westerly entrance to the City Hall in the City of Detroit, County and State afore said, on Wedgesday, the 8th day of October, A.D. 1884, at 10 c'clock in the forenou of that day, the following described real estate, to wit: That part of lot number nineteen (19) of Bradford Smith's subdivision of out lot number five (5) of private claim number seven hundred and twenty-seven (727) commencing at a point on the westerly side of Maybury Avenue twenty-six (28) feet and eight (8) inches southerly from the northeast corner of said lot number nineteen (19) and running thence northerly along the mortherly line of said lot to the northewest corner thereof, thence southerly along the rear line of said lot twenty-three (23) feet and our inches and thence to the place of beginning, being the mortherly part of said lot number nineteen (19) and being situate on the westerly side of Maybury Avenue, between Butternut and Ash Streets, in the City of Detroit, Wayne County and State of Michigan.

HOWARD McGINNIS, Executor.

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